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HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

CHAPTER XXIII.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Cumberland county, Act erecting it, &c.; Trustees to define the boundary between York and Cumberland, appointed; The Trustees disagreed; Boundary determined; Petition touching it; Chambers' letter in relation thereto; Shawanese, and other Indians in Cumberland, their villages, &c. They complain, &c.; report relative thereto; Paxton or Louther Manor, resurveyed; Influx of immigrants; Petition for, and, a road laid out, &c.; Pennsboro, and Hopewell township erected; Antrim township erected; Extracts from the Commissioners' book of Lancaster county; Early settlers, and taxables in 1751.

Cumberland county, named after a maratime county of England, on the borders of Scotland, was erected in 1750. It was then the sixth county in the State: Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester having been established in 1682, Lancaster in 1729, and York in 1749. This county was separated from Lancaster county, upon the representation by a petition presented to the Assembly by James Silver and William Magaw of the inhabitants of the North Valley, then so called, residing in the western part of Lancaster county, west of the Susquehanna, of the great hardships they laid under, by being very remote from Lancaster, where the courts were held—some of them one hundred miles distant—and the public officers kept; and how hard and difficult it was for the "sober and quiet part" of the North Valley to secure themselves against thefts and other abuses, frequently committed by idle and dissolute persons, who, to escape punishment, re-

sorted to the more remote parts of the province, and owing to the great distance from the court or prison, frequently escaped—considering all these things, it was provided by the Assembly, January 27, 1750, to remedy the inconveniencies complained of, as set forth in the petition; and a county was erected—bounded as follows, "That, all and singular lands lying within the Province of Pennsylvania, to the westward of Susquehanna, and northward and westward of the county of York, be erected into a county, to be called *Cumberland;* bounded northward and westward with the line of the Province, eastward partly with the river Susquehanna, and partly with said county of York; and southward in part by the line dividing the said Province from that of Maryland. The ample limits of Cumberland were at different periods, subsequently reduced.

Robert McCoy, Benjamin Chambers, David Magaw, Jas. McEntire, and John McCormick, as trustees, all of the county aforesaid, yeomen, or any three of them, were authorized to purchase and take assurance to them and their heirs of a piece of land, situate in some convenient place in the said county, to be approved of by the Governor, in trust and for the use of the inhabitants of the said county, and thereon to erect and build a court-house and prison, sufficient to accommodate the public service of the said county, and for the ease and conveniency of the inhabitants.

The commissioners and assessors were authorized to raise a sum of money, not to exceed three hundred pounds, to purchase the land, and furnishing the court-house and prison.

By the same act, Benjamin Chambers was appointed collector of the Excise of the said county.

And, to the end the boundaries of the said counties of York and Cumberland may the better be ascertained, it was further enacted, that it shall be lawful to and for the trustees named in this act, and the act of Assembly by which the said county of York* was erected into a county, or to and for a majority of each of them, and they are hereby required and firmly enjoined, within the space of six months next after the publication of this act, to assemble themselves together, and with the assistance of one or more surveyors,

* The trustees of York county were Thomas Cox, Michael Tanner, George Swope, Nathan Hussey and John Wright, jr.

by them respectfully to be provided, to run, mark out, and distinguish, the boundary line between the said counties of York and Cumberland; and the charges thereof shall be defrayed equally between the inhabitants of the said counties, and to that end levied and raised by the said inhabitants, in such manner as other public money, for the use of the said counties, by-law ought to be raised and levied.

When the Commissioners or Trustees of Cumberland and York county met, to fix the boundary line, they disagreed. Those of Cumberland wished it, that the dividing line commence opposite the mouth of the Swatara creek, and run along the ridge of the South mountain, while those of York county claimed that it should follow up the Yellow Breeches creek. The difficulties were settled by an act, passed February 9th, 1751. The act says, "But for as much as the ridge of mountains, called the South Mountain, along which the lines, dividing the said counties of York and Cumberland, were directed to be run by the several herein before mentioned acts, before the river Susquehanna, to the mouth of a run of water, called Dogwood Run, is discontinued, much broken, and not easily to be distinguished, whereby great differences have arisen between the trustees of the said counties, concerning the manner of running said line; by which means the boundaries of said counties, between the river Susquehanna and the mouth of aforesaid run of water called Dogwood Run, are altogether unsettled, and so likely to continue, to the great injury of the said counties, and to the frustrating the good purposes by the herein before mentioned acts of Assembly intended, for the preventing hereof, it is hereby enacted, That the creek, called Yellow-breeches creek, from the mouth thereof, where it empties into the river Susquehanna aforesaid, up the several courses thereof, to the mouth of a run of water, called Dogwood Run, and from thence on one continued straight line, to be run to the ridge of mountains, called the South mountain, until it intersect the Maryland line, shall be, and is hereby declared to be, the Boundary line between said counties of York and Cumberland."

A petition from the commissioners of Cumberland county, appointed with the commissioners of York county to run the division line between the said counties was presented to the Assembly; setting forth that the York commissioners refus-

ing to run the line, agreeable to the act of Assembly, the petitioners conceived it their duty to do it themselves, and accordingly began opposite to the mouth of Swahatara, on Sasquehannah river, and then took the courses and distances along the highest ridge of the mountain, without crossing any running water, till they struck the middle of the main body of the South Mountain, at James Caruther's plantation; a true draught whereof is annexed to the petition. That the draught of the line, and places adjacent, laid before the house by the York commissioners, as far as relates to the waters, and courses, is altogether imaginary, and grounded on no actual survey; those commissioners having no surveyor with them, nor so much as attempting to chain an part of it. That the petitioners would willingly agree to the proposal of making Yellow-breeches creek the boundary, if that draught had any truth in it; but as it is altogether false, and the making that creek the line would actually cut off a great part of the North Valley, reduce it to a point on Sasquehannah, and make the county quite irregular; the petitioners pray, that the line in the draught to their petition annexed may be confirmed, or a straight line granted from the mouth of Swahatara, to the middle of the South Mountain; was presented to the house and read—ordered to lie on the table.—(Votes Assem. iv. 154. 8th mo. 18th 1750.)

The following letter from Mr. Chambers to Richard Peters, Secretary, bears upon the subject in controversy, and shows his reason why he was opposed to a change or alteration in the division line:

Cumberland county, Oct. 8th 1750.

Sir—I received your letter in which you enclosed the draughts of the line run by the Commissioners of York county and ours; and if the branches of the Yellow Britches and Great Conewago interlocked in the South Mountain, as laid down in the aforesaid draught, I would be of opinion with the Assembly that a line consisting of such a variety of courses could not be a good boundary between two counties. I can assure you that the courses that we, the Commissioners of Cumberland, run, we chained, and have returned by course and distance the Ridge of the mountain, and can send our deposition, that we crossed no running water above ground, and that we have run it past Capt. Dills, till we are in the middle of the mountains as laid down in the *red line* in their draught, so that our draughts will show you that theirs is but an imaginary of the waters, done by some friend of York county, who had no regard for our country's welfare; for we sent our return to be laid before the Assembly, at the same time that York county laid this one before them; that your Honor was pleased to send me, but our mes-

senger did not deliver our return to the House, or if he had, I suppose they would not have troubled, his Honor, the Governor, to send any further instructions to us, for I humbly suppose that there cannot be any better boundary than the Ridge of the mountain, for were there a line run to cross the heads of the waters of both sides and the marks grown old it would be hard for a hunter to tell which county the wolf was killed in, but he may easily tell whether it was killed on the descent of the north or south valley waters. Likewise a sheriff, when he goes to any house, where he is not acquainted, and enquires at the house whether that water falls into the north or south valley, can tell whether they live in his county or not, which he could not tell by a line crossing the heads of the waters of both sides till he made himself acquainted with said line; so that if you will give yourself the trouble to enquire at any of the authors of that draft that was laid before the Assembly, you will find that they never chained any part of their line to know the distance, and therefore cannot be capable to lay down the heads of the waters.

Sir, I hope you will send me a few lines to let me know, if our return be confirmed, or we must run it over again; but you may believe that the Ridge of the mountain, and heads of the waters are as laid down in our return; and we run it at the time we went with you to Mr. Croghans, and did not expect to have any further trouble; and I yet think, that his Honor, the governor, will confirm our return, or order them to disapprove of it by course and distance.

Sir, I am your Honor's most humble servant,

BENJAMIN CHAMBERS.

The Six Nations, calling themselves, Aquanuschioni, i. e. The United People, had not yet sold the lands, within the bounds of Cumberland, to the proprietaries, when the Irish and Scotch Irish, first commenced settling in the North Valley, or Cumberland Valley. The Indians were still numerous; the Shawanes, called brothers, by the Iriquois or Six Nations, were at one time quite a conspicuous people inhabiting the woods on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and parts of Cumberland county; as well as the Valley of Wyoming.

The Shawanese, it would appear, formerly lived in Florida, and were reduced to a small number, by their wars with the Moschko nation. The greater part of them retired to the Ohio, and the rest to the Susquehanna, without an fixed habitation at first. Those from Georgia and Carolina came into the province of Pennsylvania about the year 1689, and settled at first, by the consent of the Susquehanna Indians and William Penn, on the flats of Conestogo; but afterwards consented to leave Conestogo and occupy lands west of the Susquehanna on the Conodoguinette creek; and under

the more immediate protection of the Susquehanna Indians, and were called, by them, nephew, in common with the Mohikans.

Owing to some misdeeds of their young men, about the year 1726 or 1727, and fearing the Six Nations, the greater part of them, removed to the river Ohio, about 1728 or 1729, and then afterwards put themselves under the protection of the French; and in common with the Delawares, took up the hatchet against the English.

As early as 1730, the French made efforts to disaffect the Shawanese towards the English and secure their influence themselves. Governor Gordon in a message to the Provincial Council, August 4, 1731, says, "That by advices lately brought to him by several traders (from Ohio) in those parts, it appears that the French have been using endeavors to gain over those Indians (Shawanese) to their interest, and for this end a French gentleman had come among them some years since, sent as it was believed, from the governor of Montreal, and at his departure last year, carried with him some of the Shawanese chiefs to that government, with whom they at their return appeared to be highly pleased. That the same French gentleman, with five or six others in company with him, had this last spring again come amongst the said Indians and brought with him a Shawanese interpreter, was well received by them.—Prov. Rec. iii. 428.

Hetaquantagechty a distinguished chief, said, in a council held at Philadelphia August 25, 1732 "That last fall (1731) the French interpreter *Cahichtodo*, came to Ohio river (or Allegheny) to build houses there, and to supply the Indians with goods &c.

At the same conference with the Indians (August 26, 1731) among other things, "They were told that the Shawanese who were settled to the Southward, being made uneasy by their neighbors, about sixty families of them came up to conestogoe, about thirty-five years since (1697 or '98) and desired leave of the Susquehanna Indians, who were planted there, to settle on that river; that those Susquehanna Indians applied to this government that they might accordingly settle, and they would become answerable for their good behavior. That our late proprietor arriving soon after the chief of the Shawanese and of the Susquehannahs came to Philadelphia and renewed their application; that the proprietor

agreed to their settlement, and the Shawanese thereupon came under the protection of this government; that from that time greater numbers of Indians followed them, and settled on the Susquehanna and Delaware; that as they had joined themselves to the Susquehanna Indians who were dependent on the Five Nations, they thereby fell also under their protection. That we had held several treaties with those Shawanese, and from their first coming were accounted and treated as our own Indians, but that some of their young men having between four or five years since (1727 or 1728) committed some disorders, though we had it fully made up with them, yet being afraid of the Six Nations, they had removed backwards to Ohio, and there had lately put themselves under the protection of the French, who had received them as their children. That we had sent a message to them to return, and to encourage them had laid out a large tract of land on the west of the Susquehanna, round the principal town where they had been last settled, and we desired by all means they would return thither."—PROV. REC. iii. 471, '72.

When the whites commenced settling, about the year 1730 or 1731, in Cumberland, though the lands had not been purchased, it was nevertheless by permission from the Indians, whom the first settlers conciliated; and encouragement from the proprietary agents.

The Indians had towns and wigwams in various parts of Cumberland valley. There were several of these in the lower parts of the county, on the banks of the Susquehanna, Yellow Breeches, Conodoguinette and other places in the valley which was then without any timber on it.

There was an Indian town opposite Harris's (a little north of Esq. Will's) just where are heaps of muscle shells—they ate them much. Another town was at the mouth of Conodoguinette creek, two miles above; and there was one at the mouth of the Yellow Breeches creek, or Haldiman's bridge, which was once James Chartiers' landing place.—WATSON'S ANNALS, ii.

They also had a number of wigwams on the banks of the Conodoguinette creek, north of the turnpike, three miles from the Susquehanna, on land, late the property of Michael Ruby deceased. There were also several cabins half a mile north of *Frieden's Kirche*, near Daniel Scherbahn's, Hamden township. An aged aunt, the surviving consort of Martin Rupp,

late of Hamden township, informed me that she remembers well the evacuated Indian huts, north of Frieden's Kirche, and those at Ruby's.

The Indians had a path, crossing the Conodoguinette, near those wigwams, through lands now owned by John Rupp, George Rupp, sen., John Sheely, Daniel Mohler, and others, towards Yellow Breeches.

The Shawanese and Delawares, as has been stated, were seduced by the French, and greatly disaffected towards the English, and afterwards headed by Shingas and Capt. Jacobs,* both Delawares, took up the hatchet against them, assigning as a reason for that course of conduct, that satisfaction had not been made them for lands, surveyed into the Proprietary's Manor, on Conodoguinette creek. A committee was appointed to consider their complaints, and investigate the validity of their claims. The following is the committee's report, given entire.

"By order of the council of the 19th day of November, 1755—to enquire particularly whether the chiefs of the Shawanese did not, in 1753, complain to this government, that satisfaction had not been made to them by the proprietaries for a large tract of land, part of which was surveyed into the Proprietary Manor on Condoguinette, and whether they were not promised that application should be immediately made to the proprietaries, in their behalf, to obtain the satisfaction they desired; and whether such application had been made, and the satisfaction obtained and given. This matter being referred to us, as a committee of said council, to examine all proper persons, and to inspect the council books, Indian treaties, and other books and papers that could furnish us with any lights into the subject matter—

* Capt. Jacobs was dauntless and reckless. When Col. Armstrong routed the Indians at Kittaning in the summer of 1756, Capt, Jacobs, with some warriors took possession of his house in Kittaning town, defended themselves for sometime, and killed a number of men. As Jacobs could speak English, our people called on him to surrender. He said, that he and his men were warriors, and they would all fight while life remained. He was again told that they should be well used if they would surrender; and if not, the house should be burnt down over their heads. Jacobs replied he could eat fire—John Ferguson, a soldier, set fire to the house—and when the house was in flames, the Capt. and all with him, came out in a fighting position—his squaw wielded a tomahawk a few minutes before she fell—they were all killed that came out of the house.

and to make our report thereon, We now report, that we have perused the printed treaty held by Richard Peters, Isaac Norris, and Benjamin Franklin, Esq., by special commission from this government, with the said Delaware and Shawanese Indians, &c., at Carlisle, in October 1753, which we suppose was the time and place alluded to by the Assembly in their second message, of the said Indians making such complaint of their not having received satisfaction for the said large tract of land, expecting to see some notice taken therein of such complaints; but not finding in it any mention made thereof, we applied to the said Mr. Peters, to know whether he remembered any such complaint to have been made by the said Indians at Carlisle, or elsewhere, or of any promise to make an application for them to the proprietaries for such satisfaction; to which he answered, that he did not remember ever to have heard at Carlisle, or elsewhere, of any such complaint being made by the said Indians, or any of them, or that any promise was ever given of making application on their behalf to the proprietaries for such satisfaction; and that he never understood that the Shawanese had or could have any right to the said land, or any other land in this Province.

That in order to find what right the said Indians had or claimed to the said large tract of land, and whether there was any just foundation for such a complaint, we have inspected all the minutes of the council, and other books and papers that we conceived could assist us in the said enquiry, and find, that the nation of Indians, called the Shawanese, are Southern Indians, who, being rendered uneasy by their neighbors, came up to Conestogo about the year 1698, making about sixty families, and desired leave of the Susquehanna Indians, who then lived there, to settle on that river. That the Susquehanna Indians applied to this government, that the Shawanese might be admitted to settle, and said, that they would become answerable for their good behavior. That the first Proprietary, William Penn, Esq., arriving soon after this transaction, the chiefs of the Shawanese and Susquehanna Indians came to Philadelphia, and renewing their said application, the Proprietary agreed to their settlement there; whereupon the Shawanese came under the protection of this government. From that time greater numbers of those Indians followed them, and settled on Susque-

hanna and the Upper parts of Delaware. That as they had joined themselves to the Susquehanna Indians, who were dependent on the Five Nations, they thereby fell also under their protection. That several treaties were held with those amongst the other Indians at different times by this government; and from their first coming, they were accounted and treated as our own Indians. That some of their young men, about the year 1727, committed some disorders in this province, and though the government had fully forgiven them for these outrages, yet, being on that account threatened by and therefore afraid of the Six Nations, they removed to the Ohio river in the year 1728 or 1729, and, there soon after, put themselves under the protection of the French, who received them as their children. That messages were sent from this government to them to return to us; and applications were made to the Six Nations to interpose and prevail on them to do so. And the better to induce and encourage them to leave the French, a large tract of land was offered them on the west side of Susquehanna, where they had been settled before, and they were desired by all means to return thither. That the Proprietary Thomas Penn, upon his arrival in the year 1732, again pressed them to return and live on this land, which he promised should be always kept for them, and their children, if they would come and live upon it; but they declined it, saying, they were afraid of their enemies, the Tuteloes, and that it was not convenient for their hunting, but desired that the land might be kept for them, which it has ever since been.

But we find the Assembly are mistaken in their said second message, in saying, That part of the said large tract was surveyed into the Proprietary Manor on Conodoguinette; for the fact was, that in order the more effectually to keep off any other settlers on the large tract, the proprietaries caused the whole of it to be surveyed as a Proprietory Manor. And in looking into many of the Proprietory Indian purchases, we find that this land had been bought over and over again by the proprietaries, as well of the Susquehanna Indians as of the Six Nations to whom it did belong.

We thought proper to report these matters thus particularly, that it might appear evident that the Shawanese did not originally belong to this province, and never had any right to any lands in it, or made any pretentions thereto,

but that the proprietories, from favor, and to encourage those Indians to remove from the neighborhood of the French, and live among us, offered them the said lands for their habitations."

ROBERT STRETTELL,
JOSEPH TURNER,
THOMAS CADWALLADER.

The Manor on Conodoguinette was, as will appear from the following, kindly furnished by Col. R. M. Crain, Esq., surveyed and divided, and sold by the proprietors to those first named after the No. and acres. This Manor embraced all the land between the Conodoguinette and Yellow Breeches creek, extending as far west as the road leading from the Conodoguinette to the Yellow Breeches, past the Stone church or Frieden's Kirch, and immediately below Shiremanstown.

Manor of Paxton or Louther, surveyed at an early date.

In 1765 this Manor was surveyed by John Armstrong and divided; and in 1767, it was resurveyed by John Lukens. The Manor was divided in twenty-eight lots or parcels, each of from one hundred and fifty to five hundred acres and upwards. The following exhibits, at one view, the No. of each lot; acres; names of first purchasers, &c.

No. 1. 530 acres: Captain John Stewart, late John Rupley, Jacob Rupley and Jacob Moltz; now Haldeman's, George Rupley's heirs and others.

No. 2. 267½ acres: John Boggs, late Christian Erb and others. 300 acres: Casper Weber, late Jacob Eichelberger and Wormley, now Brenneman and others. 256 acres: Col. John Armstrong, late John Wormley, Howard Moore and others, now Hummel and Lebkicher.—227 acres: James Wilson, now Alexander Wills, and the heirs of H. Fulton. 227 acres: Robert Whitehill, (lately occupied by Col. R. M. Crain,) now Michael Feree, and the town of Whitehill.

No. 3. 200 acres.

No. 4. 206 acres: Moses Wallace, now Alexander Wills.

No. 5. 200 acres: John Wilson, now the heirs of William Mateer, and others.

No. 6. 267 acres: No. 7. 283 acres: John Mish, now Zimmerman and others.

No. 8. 275 acres: Richard Rogers, late Jacob Weaver and others, now Markel and others.

No. 9. 195 acres: Late Conrad Renninger, now Renninger's heirs, and John Sheely.

No. 10. 183 acres: Casper Weaver, now John Heck, late Solomon Gorgas, now Gorgas' heirs.

No. 11. 134 acres: Casper Weaver, since Keaseckers, Zook, late Geo. Fahnestock, now John Heck.

No. 12. 181 acres: William Brooks, now William Brooks, John Weaver and others.

No. 13. 184 acres: Samuel Wallace, now Joseph Best.

No. 14. 153 acres: Late Christopher Gramlich, afterwards John Heck, now Weaver.

No. 15. 205 acres: James McCurdey, late George and Adam Eichelberger, then Miller, now Urich.

No. 16. 237 acres: Isaac Hendrix, late Henry Rupp and others, now George Rupp, and the heirs of Gorgas.

No. 17. 213 acres: Robert Whitehill, now Dr. Joseph Crain and Joseph Saddler.

No. 18. 311 acres: Philip Kimmel, afterwards Kutz, Heck, now Jonas Rupp, John and Geo· Bowman.

No. 19. 267 acres: Andrew Kreutzer, now Joseph Saddler and Abraham Oyster.

No. 20. 281 acres: David Moore, now George and Abraham Oyster.

No. 21 and 22. 536 acres: Edmund Physick, now Samuel Bowman, Solomon Oyster and others.

No. 23. 282 acres: Edmund Physick, afterwards Hershberger, Funk, Nichols, Bollinger, now Jacob G. Rupp, late Michael Ruby, Shopp and others.

No. 24. 287 acres: Rev. William Thompson, now Daniel Scherbahn and others.

No. 25. 150 acres: Alexander Young, late Robert Young, now Dr. R. Young.

No. 26. 209 acres: Jonas Seely, afterwards Mannesmith, Schnebele, now John, Samuel, Jacob and David Shopp.

No. 27. 243 and No. 28. 180 acres: Jacob Miller, afterwards Long, and Kobers (Coovers) now Jacob Long, Reeser, Graaf, Shopp, late John Bitner and others.

Passing, it may be remarked, that only No. 4, 12 and part of No. 17, are now owned by any of the heirs or representatives of the original purchasers.

The influx of immigrants into North or Kittatinny Valley increased fast after 1734. In 1748 the numberof taxables was about 800, and the population rising of 3000. As early as 1735, a road was laid out from Harris's Ferry, towards the Potomac river. Nov. 4 1735, the court at Lancaster, appointed Randle Chambers, Jacob Peat, James Silvers, Thos. Eastland, John Lawrence and Abrm. Endless, to lay out said road. These gentlemen made report Feb. 3, 1736, of their view of the road, which was opposed "by a considerable number of inhabitants on the west side of Susquehanna in those parts," and praying for a review. The court then ordered that William Rennick, Richard Hough, James Armstrong, Thos. Mayes, Sam. Montgomery and Benj. Chambers, view the road and to make such alterations in it, as to them may seem necessary for the public good, and report their proceeding to next court.

They made the following report, May 4, 1736:

"That they had reviewed the easternmost part of the said road, and find it very crooked and hurtful to the inhabitants, &c., and therefore have altered the said road, and marked it in the manner following, to wit: From the said Ferry, near to a southwest course about two miles, thence a westerly course to James Silvers' then westward to John Hog's meadow, then westward to a fording place, on Letort's spring, a little to the northward of John Davison's thence west northerly to the first marked road in a certain hollow, thence about southwest, a little to the south of Robert Duning's, to the former marked road, thence along the same to the Great Spring head, being as far as any review or alteration to them appeared necessary, which so altered as above said, and altered from the return to go by James Silver's house, was allowed to be recorded.

In 1735, the North Valley, (now Cumberland and Franklin) was divided into two townships, Pennsborough & Hopewell. The dividing line between the townships is thus defined in the court records, "That a line running northerly from the Hills to the southward of Yellow Breeches (crossing in a direct line by the Great Spring) to Kightotinning mountain, by the division line; and that the easternmost township be called Pennsborough, and the western Hopewell."

Hopewell was divided in 1741, "by a line beginning at the North Hill, at Benj. Moor's, thence to widow Hewres's and Samuel Jamison's, and on a straight line to the South Hill, and that the western division be called Antrim, and the eastern Hopewell."

The following, exhibits the names of townships organized, and tax paid prior to the erection of Cumberland county, in the North Valley, from 1736 to 1749.

Pennsborough paid in 1736, £13 17s. 6d. James Silvers, collector. Hopewell paid 5*l*. 2s. Pennsboro' paid in 1737, 13*l*. 9s. 9d. E. part of Hopewell paid 3*l*. 2s. W. part of Hopewell paid 2*l*. 19s. Pennsboro' paid in 1838, 20*l*. 14s. E. part of Hopewell paid 10*l*. 3d. W. p. of Hopewell paid 7*l*. 7s. 9d. Pennsboro' paid in 1739, 23*l*. 16s. 8d.; William Tremble, collector. S. p. of Hopewell paid 11*l*. 8s. 1d.; Jacob Snebly, collector. N. p. of Hopewell paid 6*l*. 11s. 6d.; Abraham Endless, collector. W. p. of Pennsboro' paid 11*l*. 4s. 7d.; Robert Dennin, collector. E. p. of Pennsboro' paid

14*l.* 18s. 7d.; John Walt, collector. East Hopewell paid 4*l.* 2d.; James Laughlin, collector. West Hopewell paid 4*l.* 19s. 3d.; Philip Davis, collector. Pennsboro' paid in 1741, 17*l.* 15s. 10d.; Robert Redock, collector. Hopewell paid 3*l.* 8s. 9d.; John Montgomery, collector. Antrim paid 9*l.* 3s. 2d.; Robert Hamilton, collector. W. End of Pennsboro' p. in 1742, 7*l.* 19s. 2d.; William Weakly, collector. E. End of Pennsboro' p. 16*l.* 7s. 8d.; John Swansey, collector. Hopewell p. 5*l.* 11s. 4d.; David Herren, collector. Antrim p. 8*l.* 18s. 2d.; Robert Cronckleton, collector. E. end of Pennsboro' p. in 1743, 9*l.* 6d.; John Sempel, collector. W. end of Pennsboro' p. 10*l.* 7s. 3d.; Robert Miller, collector. Hopewell p. 6*l.* 16s. 11d.; Henry Hallam, collector. Antrim paid 19*l.* 10s. 7d.; David Scott, collector. W. end of Pennsboro' p. 22*l.* 4s.; John Mitchell, collector. E. end of Pennsboro' p. 17*l.* 12s. 7d.; Thomas Fisher, collector. Hopewell p. 10. 16s. 2d.; Thomas Montgomery, collector. Antrim p. 22*l.* 4s. 7d.; John McClelland, collector. West Pennsboro' paid in 1745, 23*l.* 1s. 11d.; James Chambers, collector. East Pennsboro' p. 13*l.* 4s.; John McCrackin, collector. Hopewell p. 12*l.* 10s. 4d.; William Thompson, collector. Antrim p. 16*l.* 14s. 8d.; William Nugent, collector. E. Pennsboro' paid in 1746, 10*l.* 5s.; John Rankin, collector. W. Pennsboro' p. 13*l.* 4s. 8d.; James McFarlin, collector. Hopewell p. 9*l.* 17s. 9d.; John Erwin, collector. Antrim p. 14*l.* 13s. 8d.; John Linsey, collector. E. Pennsboro' p. in 1747, 10*l.* 12s.; Joseph Green, collector. W. Pennsboro' p. 13*l.* 18s. 6d.; Patrick Davis, collector. Hopewell p. 12*l.* 7s. 7d.; John Currey, collector. Antrim p. 11*l.* 1s. 2d.; Thomas Barnet, collector. E. Pennsboro' p. in 1748, 12*l.* 2s.; Christopher Huston, collector. W. Pennsboro' p. 14*l.* 14s. 6d.; William Dunbar, collector. Hopewell p. 13*l.* 13s. 6d.; James Walker, collector. Antrim p. 7*l.* 19s. 4d.; Charles McGill, collector. E. Pennsboro' p. in 1749, 23*l.* 16s. 6d.; Tobias Hendricks, collector. W. Pennsboro' p. 28*l.* 8s. 9d; Archibald McAllister, collector. Hopewell p. 43*l.* 3s. 9d.; John Kirkpatrick, collector. Antrim p. 21*l.* 18s. 8d.; John Mushart, collector.

Taxables of East Pennsboro in 1750.—Tobias Hendricks, widow Jane Woods, Sam'l Calhoun, Thomas Kenny, Thos. Spray, James Shannon, James Dickey, John Bigham, Sam'l Chambers, James Irwin, Wm. Barrehill, Wm. Noble, Wm.

Crawford, Wm. McChesney, Richard Fulton, John McClellan, Wm. Rose, Adam Colhoun, Wm. Shannon, John Semple, Charles West, Christopher Hewston, Walker Buchanan, David Reed, James Armstrong, Hugh Wharton, Edward Eliot, Francis McGuire, Wm. Findley, Josias McMeans, Hugh Mahool, Robert Carrithers, Wm. Ross, Henry Quigly, Wm. Morton, John Armstrong, John Buchanan, Nathrniel Nelson, John Nailer, Andrew Armstrong, Thomas McCormick, John Dickey, John McCracken, widow Clark, widow McMeans, Robert Eliot, Robert Eliot, jr., James Carrithers, Wm. Gray, Alexander Lamferty, John Willey, Robert Dunning, Joseph Junkin, Wm. Walker, Alexander Armstrong, Moses Star, James Crawford, Roger Cook, Hugh Cook, Wm. Miller, John McCormick, James Silvers, John Stevenson, James Coleman, David Waason, John Hunter, Wm. Douglas, John Mitchel, Andrew Milekin, John Milekin, Patrick Holmes, James Finley, Peter Shaver,* John Erwin, Wm. Carrithers, widow Quilgy, Sam'l Martin, Wm. Hamilton, Robert Samuels, John Waugh, Thos. Rankin, Richard Rankin, John Clendenin, Jas. Waugh, widow Roberts, Thomas Henderson, Wm. Hamilton, Wm. Marshal, Wm. Miller, Wilson Thomas, Alexander Crocket, widow Branan, Thos. Calvert, Wm. Griffith, Robert Bell, Wm. Orr, James McConnel, John Bowan, Robert McKinley, Sam'l Fisher. Titus Hollinger, Samuel McCormick, Rowland Chambers, Robert Kelton, Isaac Rutlidge, Rowland McDonald, Walter Gregory, widow Stewart, James McTeer, Peter Leester, Peter Title, Joseph Willie, Anthony McCue, James Beaty, Wm. Crocket, Andrew Miller, Robert Roseborough, Joseph Green, James Douglas, widow Steel, widow McKee, and Joseph Reynolds, jr.

Freemen.—Wm. Hogg, Geo. Croghan, Esq., Jonathan Hogg, Sam'l Huston, John Gilkeson, Robert Airs, Abraham Hendricks, Archibald Armstrong, Jos. Ferret, Clime Horal, Daniel Campbell, Wm. McDonald, Matthew Lindham, J. Armstrong, Cornelius Brown, Hugh Shannon, Robert Walker, Nath'l Wilson, Matthew Brown, [Two silver-smiths at Wm. McChesneys,] John Adams, David Kenworthy, James

* Peter Shaver, was a trader among the Indians. In the fall of 1744, Gov Thomas employed him to carry letters to the Shawanese Indians on the Ohio, inviting them to come to Philadelphia.—Votes Assem. iv. p. 9.

Gaily, Wm. McTeer, Edward Ward, Arthur Erwin, James Clark, William Cranula.

West Pennsborough 1751.—William Queery, Wm. Lamont, Archibald McAllister, Wm. Carithers, John Davison, Allen Leeper, Neal McFaul, John McClure, (the less,) Wm. Logan, John Atchison, Thos. McCoy, Charles Gillgore, Andrew Giffin, Wm. Dunbar, Wm. Harkness, Wm. Patton, Samuel McClure, Rob. Walker, James Kirkpatrick, John Swansy, Arthur Clark, Adam Hays, Jas. McMeans, John Deniston, John McIntire, James McFarland, Wm. Laughlin, Robt. Brevard, Robt. M'Queston, Jas. Peebles, John M'Clure, (mountain,) Alex. McClure, John Langley, John Gordon, Wm. Livingston, Robt. Guthrie, Wm. Anderson, John Glass, Jon. Logan, Will. Duglass, Alex. Erwin, Alex. Logan, Wm. Townsley, Wm. Parker, Margaret Parker, And. Forbush, John Morrison, David Kollogh, Geo. Brown, Francis Cunningham, Alex. Robb, Anthony Gillgore, Jacob Peebles, Samuel Wilson, Allen Scroggs, David Kenedy, Mary Dunning, Wm. Carithers, John Carithers, John Chestnut, Thos. Patton, And. Ralston, John McClung, Ezekiel Dunning, James Lea, John Lusk, Alexander McBride, Jas. McNaught, Wm. Blackstock, Jas. Crutchlow, Wm. Dunlap, Thos. Evans, Steven Cesna, Jas. Weakly, David Hunter, Josh. Cornelius, Alex. Weyly, Lewis Hutton, Jas. Warnock, David Dunbar, David Miller, John Wilson, Josh. Thomson, Josh. Dempsay, Samuel Lindsay, Paul Piercy, Owen McCool, Pat. Robeson, Thos. Parker.—*Freeman*: Samuel Wilson, Jas. McMunagle, David McCurdy, Pat. Reynolds, And. McAdams, John McCurdy.

Middleton, 1751.—William Trent, Thomas Wilson, John Elder, John Chambers, Robert McNutt, James Long, John Mahafy, James Reed, John Moor, John Craighead, James Dunlop, Patrick Hawson, Walter Denny, Jas. Gillgore, Patrick Davison, Thomas Elder, Henry Dinsmore, John Mitchel, Samuel Lamb, James Williams, James Matthews, Alex. Sanderson, James Henderson, Matthew Miller, John Davis, Wm. Graham, Wm. Campbell, Wm. Parkeson, Francis McNichley, John McKnaught, John Calhoun, Wm. Peterson, John Robb, Robert Graham, Samuel McLucass, Daniel Williams, George Sanderson, Alexander Sanderson, Joseph Clark, John McClure, Jonathan Holmes, James Chambers, Thomas Armstrong, Wm. Waddel, James McConnell, Richard Nich-

olson, John Neely, John McCrea, John Stuart, Archibald Kenedy, John Jordan, Wm. Jordan, George Templeton, Jas. Stuart, Richard Venable, Wid. Wilson, David Dreanan, John Dinsmore, Samuel Gauy, Wm. Davison, Samuel Bigger, Thos. Gibson, John Brown, John McKinley, Robt. Campbel, John Kinkead, Samuel Wilson, Robt. Patterson, John Reed, Robt. Reed, Wm. Reed, James Reed, Wm. Armstrong, James Young, Robert Miller, Wm. Gillachan, Josh. Davies, Wm. Fleming, John Gilbreath, Richard Coulter, Richard Kilpatrick, Andrew Gregg, Robert Thomson, John Dicky, Jas. Brannan, John McClure, John Buyers, Arthur Foster, Hermanus Alricks, John Armstrong, John Smith, Wm. Buchanan, Wm. Blyth, John McAllister, Wm. Montgomery, John Patterson, Robt. Kilpatrick, Archibald McCurdy, Wm. Whiteside, John Woodle, Wm. Dillwood, Wm. Huston, Thomas Lockward, Thomas Henderson, Jos. Thornton, James Dunning, Wm. Moor, Geo. Davison, Alex. Patterson, John McBride, Robt. Robb, Dennis Swansy, Daniel Lorrance, Jon. Hogg, Oliver Wallace, John Bell, Arthur Buchanan, Robert Guthrie, Berry Cackel, Cornelius McAdams, Andrew McIntire, Alex. Roddy, Josh Price, Hugh Laird, Wm. Ferguson, Widow Duglas, Abraham Sanford, Moses Moor, Joseph Gaylie, Charles Mahaufy, Wm. Kerr, Hugh Creanor, William Guilford, Wm. Stuart, Wm. Chadwick.

Freemen in *Middleton and Carlisle.*—Andrew Holmes, Jon. Kearney, Francis Hamilton, Jon. Donnel, Wm. Wilson, Pat. Loag, Rob. Patterson, Wm. Kinaird, Geo. Crisp, Hugh Laird, Wm. Braidy, Jas. Tait, Pat. Kearney, Arthur Foster, Jas. Pollock, Thos. Elmore, Robt. Mauhiny, Jonathan Hains, William Rainiston, Jas. Gambel, John Woods, David Hains, Henry Hains.

Hopewell Township, 1751.—Robert Gibson, David Heron, Moses Donald, Thomas Donald, Francis Ignue, Daniel M'Donald, John Eliott, Alexander M'Clintock, James M'Farland, Joshua M'Clintock, Hugh Terrance, Hugh Thomson, Josh. Thomson, Josh. Thomson, jr., Robert McDowell, James McDowell, Robert Rusk, John Scrogs, William Walker, William Corhahan, Thomas Gawlt, James Hamilton, John Laughlen, Josh. Gaii, Samuel Williamson, Samuel Smith, David Kidd, John Hodge, Robt. McCombs, Thomas Micky, John Wray, Richard Nicholson, Andrew McIlvain,

George Hamilton, John Thomson, Wm. Gambel, Samuel Montgomery, Robert Simson, John Brown, Allen Nisbit, John Nesbit, jr., John Nesbit, sen., James Wallace, And. Peeble, John Anderson, Patrick Hannah, John Tremble, Moses Stuart, William Reigny, John Moorhead, James Pollock, Samuel Stuart, Robert Robinson, David Newell, James M'Cormick, Charles Murray, Joseph Boggs, John Lysee, Andrew Leckey, John Montgomery, John Beaty, James Walker, William Smyley, James Chambers, Robert Meek, Dr. Wm. M'Gofreck, James Jack, James Quigly, Robert Simonton, John M'Cune, Charles Cumins, Samuel Wier, John M'Cune, jr., Josh. Martin, James Carrahan, Allen Kollogh, James Young, Francis Newell, John Quigly, Robert Stuart, Samuel Montgomery, Daniel Mickey, Andrew Jack, Robert Mickey, Hugh Braidy, Robert Chambers, William Thomson, Edward Leasy, Alexander Scrogg, John Jack, James Laughlin, John Laughlin, jr., Robert Dinney, David Simrel, Samuel Walker, Abraham Walker, James Paxton, James Uxley, Samuel Cellar, W. M'Clean, James Culbertson, James M'Kessan, John Miller, Daniel O'Cain, John Edmonson, Isaac Miller, David M'Gaw, John Reynolds, Francis Camble, William Anderson, Thomas Edmonson, James Dunlop, John Reynold, jr., William Dunlop, Widow Piper, George Cumins, Thomas Finley, Alexander Fairbairn, John Mason, Jas. Dysert, William Gibson, Horace Brattan, John Carothers, Patrick Mullan, James Blair, Peter Walker, John Stevenson, John Aiger, John Ignue. *Freemen:* John Hanch, Josh. Edmonson, John Callwell, John Richison, skinner, P. Miller.

CHAPTER XXIV.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY REDUCED, ETC.

Present boundary of Cumberland; population; Geology of the county; Different kinds of land, cleared, uncleared, fit for cultivation, &c.; General statistics; Synopsis of the census of 1840; Streams, natural curiosities, &c.; Public improvements of various kinds; Pack horses, and western carriers; their indignation at the first wagoners; Promiscuous notices.

The ample limits of this county, when first established, comprising all of the province west of the Susquehanna, except the territory of York, then embracing Adams, have since been much reduced, by taking the following counties therefrom, viz: Bedford, March 9th, 1771; Northumberland, formed of parts of Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Northampton, and Bedford, erected March 21, 1772; Franklin, September 9, 1784; Mifflin, September 19, 1789; and Perry, March 22, 1820—and is now bounded on the north by Perry county, on the east by the Susquehanna river, separating it from Dauphin; south by York and Adams counties; and on the west by Franklin county. Length thirty-four miles, breadth sixteen; area, five hundred and forty-five square miles. Population in 1790, 18,243; in 1800, 25,386; in 1810, 26,757; in 1820 (Perry be separated) 23,606; in 1830, 29,226; in 1840, 30,953; at present (1845) about 33,000. Aggragate amount of property taxable was $9,092,674,00.

The geological feature of this county is not so diversified as that of Dauphin. "The ridges of the south mountain are almost wholly composed of hard white sand stone, and have a meagre rocky soil, mostly covered with timber, which yields fuel for the furnaces and forges in that region. At Pine Grove furnace, on Mountain creek, is a detached bed of limestone, of limited extent, surrounded by the mountain sandstone; and connected with a deposite of brown arquilla-

ceous and hematite iron ore, which is productive and has been worked for many years.

"At the northern base of the south mountain commences the great limestone formation of the Kittatinny Valley, which extends northward until it meets the next dark formation of slate, situate between the limestone and Kittatinny mountain.

"Along the northern side of the South mountain, near the contact of the white sand stone with the limestone, iron ore is abundant, and is extensively mined for the supply of furnaces. Further north, and wholly within the limestone formation, pipe ore and other varieties of excellent quality may be obtained in many places.

"The rocks of the Kittatinny mountain are course, grey and reddish sandstones, next in order above the slate, and are not particularly valuable either for their utility or their mineral contents. In the neighborhood of Lisburn, or Yellow Breeches creek, the middle secondary red shales and sand stones pass across from York county, overlapping the limestone to a limited extent. Large beds of the calcareous conglomerate belonging to the upper portion of this formation are visible along the steep banks of the creek; but the material is generally too silicious to be worked and polished as the Potomac marble, with which it is identified in other respects. Some ridges and dikes of trap rock are also apparent in the same neighborhood, connected with the great trappean range in the north of York county. A remarkable trap dike issues from the South mountain near Carlisle Iron works, and extends norhtward through the limestone and slate, forming an abrupt stoney ridge quite across the county to the Blue mountain, east of Sterrett's Gap. This dike is believed to pass through the Blue mountain, being probably the same which is seen near the Susquehanna in Perry county, and again east of the river in Lykens Valley above Millersburg in Dauphin county."

Iron ore is found in various parts of the county. In Allen township, on the farm of Willam R. Gorgas, Esq., is an excellent quality, and supplies in part, D. R. Porter's furnace at Harrisburg. Rising of seven thousand tons have already been taken out here. During 1845, upwards of three thousand tons were mined.

The annexed table, compiled from the Fourth Annual Report of Pennsylvania State Geologist, will be found convenient for reference:

Composition in 100 *parts.*	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	K.	L.
Silica & insoluble matter,	20.10	3.30	16.32	12.0	12.1	4.05	4.80	13.0	3.89	5.8	2.60
Alumina,	0.10	trace.	trace.	0.4	4.3	trace.	2.72	4.8	2.50	2.0	.50
Per oxide of iron,	49.80	27.93	70.04	74.8	69.4	85.65	77.30	69.0	84.60	77.2	87.09
Per oxide of manganese,	17.55	—	3.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxide of manganese,	—	trace.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water,	12.00	3.81	10.96	12.0	14.0	8.80	15.15	13.0	8.70	14.5	8.81
Lime,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	trace.	—	—
Manganese,	—	—	—	—	—	—	trace.	—	—	—	—
Magnetic oxide of iron,	—	64.79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loss,	0.45	—	—	0.8	0.2	0.90	0.13	0.2	0.31	0.5	1.00
Per. cent of iron,	33.86	65.88	48.56	52.36	48.58	59.95	54.04	48.03	59.22	54.04	60.96

A. From M. Ege's Mountain Bank, south of Carlisle Iron Works.
B. From a Bank half a mile from Carlisle Iron Works.
C. From the Mountain Ore Bank of Carlisle Iron Works.
D. From Gen. Thomas C. Miller's Mountain Bank.
E. From Peffer's Bank, six miles south west of Carlisle.
F. From one mile and three-fourths from Carlisle Iron works.
G. From W. R. Gorgas' Bank, three miles and a half south west of Harrisburg.
H. From Kerr's Field, eight miles west of Carlisle.
I. From within half a mile of Gen. T. C. Miller's furnace.
K. Ore used in the Mary Ann Furnace from the Helm Bank.
L. From Clippinger's Bank, used at Mary Ann furnace.

This county lying principally within Cumberland, or Kittatinny valley, is comparatively level, except along the north, northwest and southwest, and in those portions where slate or shale abounds. Much of it is limestone; the land is fertile, and in many parts well cultivated. The limestone abounds in the following townships, viz: Allen, East Pennsboro, Hampden, Monroe, Silver-spring, North Middleton, South Middleton, &c. &c. According to the agricultural statistics of 1838, there were 74,300 acres of cleared limestone land, 35,430 uncleared limestone, 38,060 slate land cleared, 12,950 slate land uncleared, 23,940 gravel land cleared, 5,560 gravel land uncleared, 12,205 sand land uncleared, 80,715 mountain or rockland, 3,610 known to contain iron ore. The whole quantity of cleared land of all kinds is 284,100 acres, uncleared land, but fit for cultivation, is 48,400; uncleared land not fit for cultivation, is 48,600 acres. The average value of cleared land was in 1838, $33 per acre; the average value of wood land $27; the average value of wood land unfit for cultivation $8. The whole value of all the cleared land $4,833,500; of all the uncleared land $1,336,000; the whole number of farms one thousand four hundred and seventy-four; the average size of one hundred and ten acres each; the average yield of wheat per acre, thirteen bushels; of rye, ten; of oats, twenty-two; of barley, twenty-one; of corn, nineteen; though on some farms from fifty to sixty bushels is considered a good or fair yield; potatoes, sixty; though from two hundred to two hundred and fifty bushels have been raised in some favorable seasons; turnips, fifty-five; buckwheat, twelve; hemp, dressed in pounds, eighty; flax, ninety pounds. The whole number of stone farm houses, two hundred and ninety-eight: brick farm houses, one hundred and forty-four; wooden farm houses, nine hundred and ninety seven; tenant houses on farms, not farm houses, eight hundred and twelve; the whole number of stone barns two hundred and ninety-two; seventy one brick barns; wooden barns, one thousand one hundred and eleven; and many of them are thatched with straw; the whole number of acres of wheat the crop of 1838, twenty-two thousand nine hundred and fifty; of rye, eighteen thousand seven hundred and sixty acres; of oats, fourteen thousand three hundred acres; five hundred and eighty acres of barley; of corn, nine thousand seven hundred

acres; twenty-one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres of clover; four thousand one hundred and sixty acres of timothy; natural meadow, two thousand one hundred and seventy acres; one thousand eight hundred and ten acres of potatoes; one hundred and ten acres of turnips; seven hundred and sixty acres of buckwheat; fifteen acres of hemp; one hundred and ten acres of flax.

According to the census of 1840, there were, in this county, six furnaces, which produced two thousand eight hundred and thirty tons of cast iron; five forges and rolling mills, which produced two thousand one hundred and fifty tons of bar iron; the furnaces and forges consumed ten thousand six hundred tons of fuel; employed four hundred hands, including mining operations; capital invested $110.000. The value of other metals produced $1,750; employed twenty-two hands. The value of stone produced $2,000; gave employment to eight men; capital $500.

Live stock.—Horses and mules, nine thousand two hundred and forty seven; twenty-four thousand two hundred and four neat cattle; twenty-three thousand nine hundred and thirty sheep; forty-seven thousand two hundred and thirty-five swine; poultry of all kinds, estimated value, $12,671.

Cereal grains; five hundred, sixty-seven thousand, six hundred and fifty-four bushels of wheat; eleven thousand, one hundred and four bushels of barley; six hundred and fifty-four thousand, four hundred and seventy-seven bushels of oats; two hundred and forty-seven thousand, two hundred and thirty-nine bushels of rye; thirteen thousand, seven hundred and seventy-two bushels of buckwheat; six hundred forty-five thousand and fifty-six bushels of Indian corn. Various other productions—forty-seven thousand, one hundred and thirty-three pounds of wool; four thousand, eight hundred and twelve pounds of hops; six hundred and eighty five pounds of bees wax; one hundred and twenty-one thousand, six hundred and forty-one bushels of potatoes; twenty-four thousand, four hundred and twenty-three tons of hay; eleven and three-fourths tons of hemp; fourteen thousand, eight hundred and forty-nine cords of wood sold; besides that used for domestic and culinary purposes by those who sold wood; value of the products of the dairy, estimated at $100,753; value of the products of the orchard $18,860;

A SYNOPSIS OF THE CENSUS OF 1840, OF EACH TOWNSHIP.

CENSUS OF 1840 OF CUMBERLAND CO'Y. TOWNSHIPS, ETC.	Furnaces.	Forges, rol. mills	Flouring mills.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Tanneries.	Distilleries.	Horses & Mules	Neat Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Bushels of Wheat.	Bushels of Rye.	Indian corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of wool raised.	Bushels of Buckwheat.	Value of the products of the dairy.
1. Allen,	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	662	1650	1338	3718	40601	12155	35953	37835	15	8288	1562	2659	75	$6213
2. Carlisle,	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	3	387	412	216	1340	10166	3225	16455	10674	932	4621	164	809	78	3861
3. Dickinson,	2	2	5	2	11	0	1	1	1120	2902	3028	5654	67691	33707	68371	67893	921	18398	3438	6857	1290	16420
4. East Pennsboro',	0	1	4	1	3	1	1	3	702	2021	1599	3787	64968	17941	59586	60512	1123	11405	2009	3477	731	8414
5. Frankford,	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	458	1432	1262	1611	16477	15077	21497	23688	2	6285	1561	1919	879	2187
6. Hopewell,	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	3	371	1166	1367	1634	13124	14726	23250	19812	136	4147	1224	2281	1443	4160
7. Mechaniesburg,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	55	56	42	282	2103	387	1564	1470	00	1320	57	54	00	330
8. Mifflin,	0	0	2	3	7	0	2	0	521	1522	1966	1895	20855	16041	25938	20675	180	5740	1623	3131	2394	3125
9. Monroe,	0	0	4	0	2	0	4	1	541	1410	1512	3172	46988	13202	39375	44148	50	5702	1382	3224	278	3572
10. New Cumberland,	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	21	19	28	180	1009	350	590	925	00	843	45	256	00	190
11. Newton,	1	0	5	0	6	0	1	2	619	1564	1864	3538	39865	17774	54395	45265	3807	4327	1730	3469	704	7900
12. Newville,	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	32	86	30	225	260	100	660	350	00	566	69	80	90	780
13. North Middleton,	0	0	6	0	5	0	1	3	840	2144	2293	3731	42051	24033	55886	61680	1049	13001	2491	5750	1863	8437
14. Shippen,	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	81	145	155	453	4680	1698	9920	4630	00	694	294	270	32	1400
15. Shippensburg,	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	80	156	88	494	10940	3268	13440	11540	00	1266	251	308	403	1900
16. Silver Spring,	0	0	5	9	4	0	1	2	736	2049	1975	3988	60218	15178	63699	68002	620	10678	1617	3147	571	5255
17. South Middleton,	1	1	4	0	7	0	0	1	633	1656	1328	3853	38766	17029	42905	48494	750	9680	1580	2762	826	5674
18. Southampton,	2	0	3	0	7	0	0	1	567	1524	1611	4658	28877	17387	39467	40743	394	7004	1294	2922	884	7160
19. West Pennsboro',	0	0	8	0	2	0	2	3	821	2299	2228	3022	58015	23961	72105	66140	1125	7667	2032	3961	291	13775

CENSUS of 1840 of CUMBERLAND CO., PA.	MALES.											FEMALES.											Col. pe.	
TOWNSHIPS.	under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 30	30 and under 40	40 and under 50	50 and under 60	60 and under 70	70 and under 80	80 and under 90	under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 30	30 and under 40	40 and under 50	50 and under 60	60 and under 70	70 and under 80	80 and under 90	Males of all ages.	Females &c.
Allen,	186	125	127	111	228	121	52	47	34	9	0	168	138	117	143	216	104	67	53	24	9	3	21	19
Carlisle,	223	240	261	322	528	174	135	86	41	30	6	245	207	245	268	422	206	178	110	68	31	8	138	177
Dickinson,	192	189	177	153	222	138	99	76	34	12	3	207	177	172	167	218	108	98	54	30	8	6	73	76
East Pennsboro'	239	144	141	122	224	130	97	49	27	12	0	210	148	146	141	228	119	85	60	29	12	0	16	11
Frankford,	112	91	91	67	105	58	42	33	15	7	2	95	81	74	66	121	64	41	36	18	4	4	18	17
Hopewell,	82	82	73	54	77	54	47	13	14	5	0	59	66	77	84	91	47	57	22	7	7	5	6	7
Mechanicsburg,	67	37	47	30	50	44	35	10	7	2	0	56	43	31	38	69	32	27	16	7	4	1	8	9
Mifflin,	117	119	84	65	97	74	55	36	11	15	2	111	108	110	81	117	69	59	31	20	13	4	6	5
Monroe,	130	95	109	85	170	74	46	41	22	8	1	115	114	80	100	179	70	59	42	13	12	3	2	0
New Cumberland,	30	12	7	11	46	17	5	8	1	1	0	31	14	13	14	46	13	4	8	2	0	0	1	0
Newton,	118	107	102	100	141	68	61	35	20	8	1	120	97	91	78	138	85	58	31	24	5	2	6	2
Newville,	46	42	30	42	64	45	19	16	6	4	0	36	35	30	40	75	36	27	18	13	6	0	14	10
N. Middletown,	181	131	131	111	180	92	79	48	39	11	3	169	117	106	125	158	102	58	56	33	12	2	29	26
Shippen,	10	14	11	6	15	15	5	4	3	0	0	20	11	13	6	16	11	6	1	2	1	0	5	4
Shippensburg,	86	88	83	76	113	61	48	45	17	14	4	82	92	87	100	145	77	70	33	29	15	5	55	48
Silver Spring,	172	124	132	97	152	117	85	51	21	5	1	164	144	108	125	171	104	75	48	14	10	0	11	7
S. Middletown,	175	139	138	97	185	102	78	40	28	13	1	172	111	118	128	200	86	69	47	24	10	2	41	51
Southampton,	119	106	126	99	150	62	52	45	17	9	4	110	72	92	99	142	65	54	29	14	7	0	5	5
W. Pennsboro',	128	107	108	102	212	84	63	46	26	7	4	127	115	125	131	197	75	62	49	21	7	2	36	32
Total Population.	2413	1992	1978	1750	2959	1530	1103	729	383	172	32	2297	1890	1835	1934	2952	1473	1151	744	392	173	47	491	505

gallons of wine made 397; value of home made or family goods $24,666; pounds of reeled silk, three; $15 value of the same; five persons employed; capital invested $4505. Value of manufactured $2,450; nine persons employed; capital invested $1,150. Hats, caps, bonnets, &c.—Value of hats and caps manufactured $6,800; employed twenty-six persons; capital invested $4.550. Tanneries, thirty-one tanned twelve thousand, nine hundred and seventy sides of sole leather; ten thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven of upper; employed sixty-four men; capital $89,175. All other manufactories of leather, saddleries, &c., ninety-six; value of manufactured articles $38,635; capital invested $16,240; Soap and candles, two hundred and thirty thousand, two hundred and eighteen pounds of the former, and forty-five thousand and sixty pounds of the latter.

Distilleries, twenty-eight, which produced two hundred and fifty-two thousand, three hundred and five gallons of "alcoholic beverage!!" three breweries, produced twelve thousand gallons of beer; employed forty-three men; capital invested $45,400; one pottery, value of manufactured articles $400; employed two men, capital $200. Value of produce of market gardens $4,145; value of produce of nurseries and florists $545; six men employed; capital invested $7,045; eleven commission houses; capital $22,500.

Retail dry goods, grocery and other stores, one hundred and twelve; capital invested $318,146; lumber yards, thirteen; capital invested $42,350; one hundred and forty-four men employed. Internal transportation, sixteen men employed in; capital invested $17,775; value of lumber produced $12,760. Value of machinery manufactured $8,300; twenty-senen hands employed. Number of small arms made, sixty-six; five men employed. Various metals, value of their manufacture $21,550; fifty men employed. Value of bricks and lime manufactured $29,218; eighty three men employed. Fulling mills, twelve; nine woolen manufactories; value of manufactured goods $26,800; sixty-one persons employed; capital invested $7,700; one cotton factory; two persons employed. One paper manufactory; value of produce $4,-000; capital invested $3000. Five printing offices; two book binderies; six weekly newspapers; fourteen men employed; capital invested $6,120.

Carriages and wagons manufactured, value of $32,760;

one hundred and twenty four men employed; capital invested $21,070. Fifty-four flouring mills, manufactured seventy-one thousand, six hundred and fifty-two barrels; eight grist mills; sixty-three saw mills; one oil mill, value of manufactures $60,831; employed, one hundred and thirty-four men, capital invested $140,523. Value of furniture manufactured $22,850, fifty-seven men employed; capital invested $12,850. Brick and stone houses built, thirty-three; wooden houses built, thirty-four; two hundred and seven men employed; value of constructing or building $58,270. Value of all other manufactures not enumerated $40,465; capital invested $12,870. Total capital invested in manufactures $390,601.

Streams in Cumberland county.—Besides the Suequehanna on the east, which is the recipient of all the streams that drain this county, the Conedogwinet is the main creek in the county. It rises in Horse valley, near Jordan's Knob in Franklin county, and flows thence, at an average distance of five miles, south of the Blue mountain, through this county: passing about a mile north of Newville, nearly two miles north of Carlisle, and falls in the Susquehanna at Fairview, about two miles and a half above the Harrisburg bridge, having a comparative course of nearly sixty miles; but as its course is very serpentine, its entire course may not fall short of eighty miles, following the meanders of the stream. In its course through the county, it receives a number of small streams, such as Means run, in the western end of the county; Big Spring, Letort creek, Hoges run, Silvers' Spring, and others.

Means run rises at the foot of the South mountain, flows north along the boundary line between Franklin and Cumberland counties, through Shippensburg; after flowing a distance of eight or nine miles falls into the Conedogwinet creek. Big Spring rises about a mile northeast of Stoughstown, passing by Newville, falls into the Conedogwinet creek. Letort creek rises in South Middleton township, from a large fountain as its source, gives motions to several mills, passes through the borough of Carlisle, and empties into the Conedogwinet three miles north east of Carlisle. — Hoges run rises near Hogestown, and empties into Conedogwinet. Silvers' spring* rises principally from a large fountain on the plantation of George Rupp; flows north about one mile, and falls into the Conedogwinet. It affords ample water power in its course to two flouring mills.

The Yellow Breeches is the next considerable stream, it rises on the north side of the South mountain. Its course is eastward, receiving Mountain creek from the south and several small streams, such as Boiling spring, Switzers run, Cedar run, and other smaller tributaries. It forms the south boundary of the county for a distance of ten or eleven miles. It affords water power to some forty flouring, grist and saw

*This Spring derives its name from James Silvers who settled near, or on it, prior to 1733. In 1744 Aug. 15 Mr. Silvers obtained a warrant for a large tract of land here.—*Compiler.*

mills. It falls into the Susquehanna at New Cumberland about three miles below the Harrisburg bridge.

Mountain creek, the principal tributary of the Yellow Breeches, rises on the borders of Adams county, flowing along and winding round the South mountain, after a course of ten or twelve miles, falls into its recipient. Boiling Spring, rises near the eastern boundary of South Middleton township, contiguous to Ege's iron works, and after running a short distance, empties into Yellow Breeches creek.

Cedar Spring rises in Allen township on the plantation of Jacob Markel, flowing eastward, affording power to a large flouring mill, saw mill and clover mill, falls into the Yellow Breeches immediately below Milltown.

The streams now noticed and other smaller ones, afford water power to rising fifty flouring mills, twelve or fifteen grist mills, between sixty and seventy saw mills, several oil mills, fulling mills, clover mills, woollen and other factories.

Natural curiosities.—Among the natural curiosities of this county may be appropriately classed a well known cave on the banks of the Conedogwinet, about a mile and a half north of Carlisle. The entrance to it is a semi-circular archway, about eight feet high, in a limestone cliff of about twenty feet perpendicular elevation. There is such perfect symmetry displayed in the arch to this subterraneous cavern, as to strongly incline the visitor to the belief that art must have given it the finish; and such an opinion receives some support from the fact that the surface of the interior has, at some time, received a dressing, or smoothing. From the vaulted passage, or ante-chamber which is first entered, there is a nearly straight passage of about two hundred and seventy feet to a point where it branches into three directions. The passage is high enough to admit the visiter erect, till he reaches the tri-furcation. The passage on the right is broad and low, and not easy of access, owing to the great humidity of the stones. It leads to a chamber as large as the first, which bears the singular name of his satanic majesty, "The Devil's Dining Room." The centre passage from the ante-chamber is very narrow and tortuous, somewhat similar to a winding-stair, and cannot be entered more than about thirty feet, where it terminates in a perpendicular excavation; the height of which, has not, as I know, yet been measured.

The left hand passage, at a distance of three or four feet, turns, at a sudden to the right, and measures in length about ninety feet, with a sufficient opening to permit a small lad to creep along it, but it becomes thenceforth too strait for further progress. About seven feet from the entrance of this gallery are several small pools—Those fond of poetical semblances, say, there are "seven springs." Those pools are formed by the drippings of the roof, which have been mistaken by the credulous for springs.

The Carlisle Sulphur Springs, of some celebrity, are three miles north of the borough in North Middleton township.—It is a place of some considerable resort in the summer season.

Public Improvements.—The Cumberland Valley Railroad passes through the centre of a finely cultivated part of the county. It was required by the charter of the company, incorporated in 1834, that it should pass by way of Carlisle and Shippensburg. It not only passes through these towns, the points named, but hard by Shiremanstown, through the borough of Mechanicsburg; one half mile south of Newville. The whole length of the road from the borough of Harrisburg is fifty-one miles. It was estimated that this road, when completed would yield a handsome per centage on the capital stock invested. The local trade of Cumberland valley was estimated, to make an aggregate of carriage, of fifty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty tons, annually. We have not the data to determine, whether these anticipations were fully realized. The aggregate receipts were estimated at $254,647.60 annually. The road has now been in operation for eight or nine years; and the stockholders have met with some reverses; for in December 1844, that noble superstructure across the Susquehanna, was destroyed by fire. One man lost his life at the time.

Turnpikes.—The turnpike road from Harrisburg to Chambersburg, made by an incorporated company, was began in 1816; and crosses the county southwest by way of Hogueston, Kingston, Middlesex, Carlisle, and Shippensburg, and was, before the completion of the rail road, much travelled.

The Hanover and Carlisle turnpike road, commenced in 1812, runs from the borough of Carlisle southeast by way

of Petersburg, in Adams county, to Hanover, thence to Baltimore. The Harrisburg and York turnpike road, passes along the west side of the Susquehanna. These roads and all the highways, are usually kept in good order, by means of which, and the numerous bridges in the county every portion is easily accessible by wagons, or vehicles for pleasure.

The modes of transporting or conveying produce and other articles of commerce, have been, like the highways, thorough fares, or public roads, much improved within the memory of many now living, west of the Susquehanna. Sixty or seventy years ago five hundred pack horses had been at one time in Carlisle, going thence to Shippensburg, Fort Loudon, and further westward, loaded with merchandise, also salt, iron, &c. The pack-horses used to carry bars of iron on their backs, crooked over and around their bodies—barrels or cags were hung on each side of these.

Colonel Snyder of Chambersburg, in a conversation with the writer (August 1845) said, that he cleared many a day from six to eight dollars in crooking, or bending iron, and shoeing horses for western carriers, at the time he was carrying on a blacksmith shop, in the town of Chambersburg.

The pack horses were generally led in divisions of twelve or fifteen horses, carrying about two hundred weight each, all going single file, and being managed by two men, one going before as the leader, and the other at the tail, to see after the safety of the packs. Where the bridle road passed along declivities or over hills, the path was, in some places, washed out so deep that the packs or burdens came in contact with the ground, or other impeding obstacles, and were frequently displaced. However, as the carriers usually travelled in companies, the packs were soon adjusted, and no great delay occasioned.

The pack horses were generally furnished with bells, which were kept from ringing during the day drive, but were let loose at night, when the horses were set free and permitted to feed and browse. The bells were intended as guides to direct their whereabouts in the morning. When wagons were first introduced, the carriers considered that mode of "transportation," an invasion of their rights—their indignation was more excited and they manifested greater

rancor, than did the regular teamsters when the line of *single teams* was started some thirty years ago.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE WHITES INTRUDE UPON INDIAN, OR UNPURCHASED LANDS, &c.

Influx of immigrants increased; Irish and some few Germans intrude upon Indian lands north of the Kittatinny mountain, &c.; Indians become irritated and threatened to do themselves justice; Conference held in Pennsborough touching the Indians' complaints; Richard Peters and others proceed to remove the intruders; Several cabins burnt on Juniata river, Shearman's creek; Peters and others proceed to Shippensburg, thence to Tuscarora Path, and burn several cabins; Proceed to Big Cove, &c.; Brief sketch of early settlements.

Immigrants in their westward course entered the "North Valley" about the year 1730 or 1731; their number steadily increased till it had reached, in 1740, several thousand; for in 1749, the number of taxables were eight hundred and seven; and so rapid was the increase of first settlers that in 1751, the taxables numbered eleven hundred and thirty-four. So great was the number, and rapid the progress of settlements, as to alarm the Indians; for many of the pioneers were so impatient of the delays of the land office, that they pushed settlements beyond the bounds of the purchase of October 1736 (see pa. 32, *ante*,) and were viewed, by the Indians, and justly too, as intruders. These were chiefly Irish, and some few Germans, who seated themselves on the Juniata river, Shearman's creek, Tuscarora Path, or Path Valley, in the Little, and Big Cove, formed by the Kittatinny and Tuscarora mountains; and by the Big and Little Conolloways. The first of the intruders commenced settlements on the unpurchased lands about the year 1740; and

increased despite the complaints of the Indians, the laws of the Province, and the proclamations of the governor.

The Six Nations having consulted in council on this subject, sent a grand deputation from every tribe to Philadelphia, to present their remonstrances. The Senecas arrived first, and having been attentively heard, were dismissed, with a present of one hundred pounds, and with instructions, should they meet their compatriots, to report what they had done, and to persuade them to return. But the Senecas either did not meet the other deputies, or were unable to change their determination. They arrived shortly afterwards in the city, and on a short conference, were dismissed, with a present of fifty pounds. Upon their return, the effect of the rival attentions of the Europeans was plainly visible upon the Indians. Their respect for the whites was much diminished, and their conduct was marked with wantoness and insolence. They killed the cattle of the inhabitants as they passed through the country, and mischievously wasted their orchards. Even the property of Conrad Weiser (residing near the present site of Wommelsdorf, Berks county) who was personally known to, and esteemed, by them, was not respected by the Tortuloes; who were, on his complaints, driven off by the Seneca chiefs. The depredations they committed along their route were repaired by the Assembly, that the people, satisfied with their indemnity, might bear more patiently the insolence of their visitors.

The threats of the Indians to do themselves that justice they despaired to receive from the government, produced prompt and decisive measures. The Secretary of the Province, Mr. Richard Peters, and the interpreter, Mr. Conrad Weiser, were directed to proceed to the county of Cumberland, in which the new settlements lay, and to expel the intruders. They were joined by the magistrates of the county, the delegates from the Six Nations, a chief of the Mohawks and Andrew Montour, an interpreter from Ohio. The commissioners met with little resistence in the execution of their duty; a few only of the settlers, under an apprehension of imprisonment, making a show of opposition. All readily entered into recognizance for their appearance at the next sessions, and many aided to reduce their own habitations to ashes in the presence of the magistrates and attendant Indians.

Mr. Peters displayed on this occasion great pruduce and humanity. To the needy he gave money, and proffered an asylum on farms of his own; and to all he granted permission to establish themselves on a tract of two millions of acres, purchased from the Indians on the east side of the Susquehanna, in the preceding year, for the proprietaries — But, notwithstanding this evidence of the resolution of the government, and the determination of the Indians, new offence was given to the latter, by new encroachments, within a few months.—*Gordon.*

The proceedings alluded to above, are inserted at large, as being full of interesting and historical incidents.

To James Hamilton, Esq. Governor of Pennsylvania.

May it please your Honor:

Mr. Weiser and I having received your Honor's orders to give information to the proper magistrates against all such as had presumed to settle and remain on the lands beyond the Kittochtinny mountains, not purchased of the Indians, in contempt of the laws repeatedly signified by proclamations, and particularly by your Honor's last one, and to bring them to a legal conviction, lest for want of their removal a breach should ensue between the Six Nations of Indians and this Province. We set out on Tuesday, the 15th of May 1750, for the new county of Cumberland, where the places on which the trespassers had settled, lay.

At Mr. Croghan's we met with five Indians, three from Shamokin, two of which were sons of the late Shickcalamy, who transact the business of the Six Nations with this government; two were just arrived from Allegheny, viz: one of the Mohock's nation, called Aaron, and Andrew Montour, the interpreter at Ohio. Mr. Montour telling us he had a message from the Ohio Indians and Twightwees to this government, and desiring a conference, one was held on the the 18th of May last, in the presence of James Galbreth, George Croghan, William Wilson, and Hermanus Alricks, Esqs., justices of the county of Cumberland; and when Mr. Montour's business was done, we, with the advice of the other justices, imparted to the Indians the design we were assembled upon, at which they expressed great satisfaction.

Another conference was held, at the instance of the Indians, in the presence of Mr. Galbreth and Mr. Croghan, before mentioned, wherein they expressed themselves as follows:

Brethren, we have thought a great deal of what you imparted to us, that ye were come to turn the people off who are settled over the hills; we are pleased to see you on this occasion, and as the council of Onondago has this affair exceedingly at heart, and it was particularly recommended to us by the deputies of the Six Nations, when they parted from us last summer, we desire to accompany you, but we are afraid, notwithstanding the care of the governor, that this may prove like many former attempts; the people will be put

off now, and next year come again; and if so, the Six Nations will no longer bear it, but do themselves justice. To prevent this, therefore, when you shall have turned the people off, we recommend it to the governor, to place two or three faithful persons over the mountains, who may be agreeable to him and us, with commissions, empowering them immediately to remove every one who may presume after this to settle themselves, until the Six Nations shall agree to make sale of their land.

To enforce this they gave a string of wampum, and received one in return from the magistrates, with the strongest assurances that they would do their duty.

On Tuesday, the 22nd of May, Matthew Dill, George Croghan, Benjamin Chambers, Thomas Wilson, John Finley and James Galbreath, Esqs., justices of the said county of Cumberland, attended by the under sheriff, came to Big Juniata, situate at the distance of twenty miles from the mouth thereof, and about ten miles north from the Blue Hills, a place much esteemed by the Indians for some of their best hunting ground; and there they found five cabins or log houses, one possessed by William White, another by George Cahoon, another not quite yet finished, in possession of David Hiddleston, another possessed by George and William Galloway, and another by Andrew Lycon; of these persons, William White and George and William Galloway, David Hiddleston and George Cahoon appeared before the magistrates, and being asked by what right or authority they had possessed themselves of those lands, and erected cabins thereon? They replied, by no right or authority, but that the land belonged to the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania. They then were asked, whether they did not know they were acting against the law, and in contempt of frequent notices given them by the governor's proclamation? They said they had seen one such proclamation, and had nothing to say for themselves, but craved mercy. Hereupon the said William White, George and William Galloway, David Hiddleston and George Cahoon, being convicted by said justices on their view, the under sheriff was charged with them, and he took William White, David Huddleston and George Cahoon into custody, but George and William Galloway resisted, and having got at some distance from the under sheriff, they called to us: You may take our lands and houses and do what you please with them; we deliver them to you with all our hearts, but we will not be carried to jail.

The next morning being Wednesday, the 23rd of May, the said justices went to the log house or cabin of Andrew Lycon, and finding none there but children, and hearing that the father and mother were expected soon, and William White and others offering to become security, jointly and severally, and to enter into recognizance, as well as for Andrew's appearance at court, and immediate removal, as for their own; this proposal was accepted, and William White, David Hiddleston and George Cahoon, entered into a recognizance of one hundred pounds, and executed bonds to the Proprietaries in the sum of five hundred pounds, reciting, that they were trespassers, and had no manner of right, and had delivered possession to me for the Proprietaries. When the magistrates went to the cabin or log house of George and William Galloway, (which they had delivered up as aforesaid the day before, after they were convicted, and were flying

from the sheriff) all the goods belonging to the said George and William were taken out, and the cabin being quite empty, I took possession thereof for the Proprietaries; and then a conference was held, what should be done with the empty cabin; and after great deliberation, all agreed that if some cabins were not destroyed, they would tempt the trespassers to return again, or encourage others to come there, should these trespassers go away; and so what was doing would signify nothing, since the possession of them was at such a distance from the inhabitants could not be kept for the Proprietaries; and Mr. Weiser also giving it as his opinion, that if all the cabins were left standing, the Indians would conceive such a contemptible opinion of the government, that they would come themselves in the winter, murder the people, and set their houses on fire. On these considerations the cabin, by my order, was burnt by the under sheriff and company.

Then the company went to the house possessed by David Hiddleston, who had entered into bond as aforesaid, and he having voluntarily taken out all the things which were in the cabin, and left me in possession, that empty and unfurnished cabin was likewise set on fire by the under sheriff, by my order.

The next day being the 24th of May, Mr. Weiser and Mr. Galbreath, with the under sheriff and myself, on our way to the mouth of Juniata, called at Andrew Lycon's, with intent only to inform him, that his neighbors were bound for his appearance and immediate removal, and to caution him not to bring himself or them into trouble by a refusal. But he presented a loaded gun to the magistrates and sheriff; said he would shoot the first man that dared to come nigher. On this, he was disarmed, convicted, and committed to the custody of the sheriff. This whole transaction happened in the sight of a tribe of Indians, who by accident had in the night time fixed their tent on that plantation; and Lycons' behavior giving them great offence, the Shickcalamies insisted on our burning the cabin or they would burn it themselves. Whereupon, when every thing was taken out of it (Andrew Lycon all the while assisting) and possession being delivered to me, the empty cabin was set on fire by the under sheriff, and Lycan was carried to jail.

Mr. Benjamin Chambers and Mr. George Croghan had about an hour before separated from us; and on my meeting them again in Cumberland county, they reported to me they had been at Sheerman's creek, or Little Juniata, situate about 6 miles over the Blue mountain, and found there James Parker, Thomas Parker, Owen M'Keib, John M'Clare, Richard Kirkpatrick, James Murray, John Scott, Henry Gass, John Cowan, Simon Girtee and John Kilough, who had settled lands and erected cabins or log houses thereon; and having convicted them of the trespass on their view, they had bound them in recognizances of the penalty of one hundred pounds, to appear and answer for their trespasses on the first day of the next county court of Cumberland, to be held at Shippensburgh, and that the said trespassers had likewise entered into bonds to the proprietaries in five hundred pounds penalty, to remove off immediately, with all their servants, cattle and effects, and had delivered possession of their houses to Mr. George Stevenson for the proprietaries use; and that Mr. Stevenson had ordered some of the meanest of those cabins to be set on fire, where the families were not large, nor the improvements considerable.

On Monday the 28th of May we were met at Shippensburg by Samuel Smith, William Maxwell, George Croghan, Benjamin Chambers, Robert Chambers, William Allison, William Trent, John Finley, John Miller, Hermanns Alricks and James Galbreth, Esqrs., justices of Cumberland county, who informing us that the people in the Tuscarora Path, in Big Cove, and at Aucquick, would submit, Mr. Weiser most earnestly pressed that he might be excused any further attendance, having abundance of necessary business to do at home; and the other magistrates, though with much reluctance, at last consenting, he left us.

On Wednesday the 30th of May, the magistrates and company, being detained two days by rain, proceeded over the Kittochtinny mountains, and entered into the Tuscara Path or Path Valley, through which the road to Alleghany lies. Many settlements were formed in this valley, and all the people were sent for, and the following persons appeared, viz; Abraham Slach, James Blair, Moses Moore, Arthur Dunlap, Alexander McCartie, David Lewis, Adam McCartie, Felix Doyle, Andrew Dunlap, Robert Wilson, Jacob Pyatt, Jacob Pyatt, jr., William Ramage, Reynolds Alexander, Samuel Patterson, Robert Baker, John Armstrong and John Potts, who were all convicted by their own confession to the magistrates, of the like trespasses with those at Shearman's creek, and were bound in the like recognizances to appear at court, and bonds to the Proprietaries to remove with all their families, servants, cattle and effects, and having all voluntarily given possession of their houses to me, some ordinary log houses, to the number of eleven, were burnt to the ground; the trespassers most of them cheerfully and a very few of them with reluctance, carrying out all their goods. Some had been deserted before, and lay waste.

At Aucquick, Peter Falconer, Nicholas De Long, Samuel Perry and John Charleton, were convicted on the view of the magistrates, and having entered into the like recognizances and executed the like bonds, Charlton's cabin was burnt and fire set to another that was just begun, consisting only of a few logs piled and fastened to one another.

The like proceedings at Big Cove (now within Bedford co.) against Andrew Donnaldson, John Macclelland, Charles Stewart, James Downy, John Macmean, Robert Kendell, Samuel Brown, William Shepperd, Roger Murphy, Robert Smith, William Dickey, William Millican, Wm. Macconnell, Alexander Macconnell, James Campbell, Wm. Carrell, John Martin, John Jamison, Hans Patter, John Maccollin, James Wilson and John Wilson; who coming before the magistrates, were convicted on their own confession, of the like trespasses as in former cases and were all bound over in like recognizances and executed the like bond to the Proprietaries. Three waste cabins of no value were burnt at the north end of the Cove by the persons that claimed a right to them.

The Little Cove (in Franklin co.) and the Big and Little Conolloways, being the only places remaining to be visited, as this was on the borders of Maryland, the magistrates declined going there and departed for their homes."

About the year 1740 or 1741 one Frederick Star a German with two or three more of his countrymen made some settlements at the very place where we found William White, the Galloways and Andrew Lycon (on Big Juniata, situate at the distance of twenty miles from

the mouth thereof and about ten miles north of the Blue Hills, a place much esteemed by the Indians for some of their best hunting ground.—Votes Assem. vol. iv. p. 138.) which (German settlers) were discovered by the Delawares at Shamokin, to the deputies of the Six Nations as they came down to Philadelphia in the year 1742 to hold a treaty with this government; and they were so disturbed at, as to enquire with a peculiar warmth of governor Thomas if these people had come there by the orders or with the privity of the government; alledging that if it was so, this was a breach of the treaties subsisting between the Six Nations and the Proprietor William Penn, who in the most solemn manner, engaged to them not to suffer any of the people to settle lands till they had purchased them from the Council of the Six Nations.—The Governor, as he might with great truth, disowned any knowledge of these persons' settlements; and on the Indians insisting that they should be immediately thrown over the mountains, he promised to issue his proclamation and if this had no effect, to put the laws in execution against them. The Indians in the same treaty publicly expressed very severe threats against the inhabitants of Maryland for settling lands for which they had received no satisfaction; and said, if they would not do them justice they would do justice to themselves; and would certainly have committed hostilities if a treaty had not been on foot between Maryland and the Six Nations under the mediation of Governor Thomas; at which the Indians consented to sell lands and receive a valuable consideration for them, which put an end to the danger.

The Proprietaries were then in England, but observing, on perusing the treaty, with what asperity they had expressed themselves against Maryland, and that the Indians had just cause to complain of the settlements at Juniata, so near Shamokin, they wrote to their governor in very pressing terms, to cause those trespassers to be immediately removed; and both the Proprietaries and governor laid their commands on me to see this done, which I accordingly did in June, 1743; the governor having first given them notice by a proclamation served on them.

At that time none had presumed to settle at a place called the Big Cove—having this name from its being enclosed in the form of a basin by the southernmost range of the Kittochtinny Hills and Tuscarora Hills, which last end here, and lose themselves in other hills. This Big Cove is about 5 miles north of the temporary line and not far west of the place where the line terminated. Between the Big Cove and the temporary line lies the Little Cove, so called from being likewise encircled with hills; and to the west of the Little Cove, towards *Potowmec*, lie two other places called the Big and Little Conollaways, all of them situate on the temporary line, was it to be extended toward Potowmec.

In the year 1741 or 1742 information was likewise given that people were beginning to settle in those places, some from Maryland and some from this Province. But as the two governments were then not on very good terms, the Governor did not think proper to take any other notice of these settlements, than to send the sheriff to serve his proclamation on them, thought it ample occasion to lament the vast inconveniences which attend unsettled boundaries. After this the French war came on, and the people in those parts taking advantage

of the confusion of the times, by little and little stole into the Great Cove; so that at the end of the war it was said 30 families had settled there; not however without frequent prohibitions on the part of the government, and admonitions of the great danger they run of being cut off by the Indians, as these settlements were on lands not purchased of them. At the close of the war, Mr. Maxwell, one of the justices of Lancaster county, delivered a particular message from this government to them, ordering their removal, that they might not occasion a breach with the Indians; but it had no effect.

These were to the best of my remembrance all the places settled by Pennsylvanians in the unpurchased part of the Province till about three years ago when some persons had the presumption to go into Path Valley or Tuscarora Gap, lying to the east of the Big Cove and into a place called Aucquick, lying to the northward of it; and likewise into a place called Shearman's creek, lying all along the waters of Juniata, and is situate east of the Path Valley through which the present road goes from Harris' Ferry to Allegheny; and lastly they extended their settlements to Big Juniata; the Indians all this while repeatedly complaining that their hunting ground was every day more and more taken from them; and that there must infallibly arise quarrels between their warriors and these settlers which would in the end break the chain of friendship and pressing in the most importunate terms their speedy removal. The government in 1748 sent the sheriff and three magistrates with Mr. Weiser unto these places to warn the people: but they notwithstanding continued their settlements in opposition to all this; and as if those people were prompted by a desire to make mischief, settled lands no better, nay not so good, as many vacant lands within the purchased parts of the Province.

The bulk of these settlements were made during the administration of president Palmer; and it is well known to your honor, though then in England, that his attention to the safety of the city and lower counties would not permit him to extend more care to places so remote.

Finding such a general submission, except the two Galloways and Andrew Lycon and vainly believing the evil would be effectually taken away, there was no kindness in my power which I did not do for the offenders; I gave them money where they were poor and telling them they might go directly on any part of the two millions of acres lately purchased of the Indians; and where the families were large, as I happened to have several of my own plantations vacant, I offered them to stay on them rent free, till they could provide for themselves; then I told them that if after all this lenity and good usage, they would dare to stay after the time limited for their departure, no mercy would be shewed them but that they would feel the rigor of the law.

It may be proper to add, that the cabins or log houses which were burnt, were of no considerable value; being such as the country people erect in a day or two and cost only the charge of an entertainment.

July 2d, 1750. RICHARD PETERS.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Carlisle, Early Incidents, &c.

Courts removed from Shippensburg; excitement occasioned: First county officers: Extracts from the Court Records, from the Commissioners' books, &c.: Carlisle laid out: O'Neal's letter: Indian treaty at Carlisle, 1753: Governor Morris at Carlisle, 1755: Braddock's letter and Governor's answer: Citizens of Carlisle alarmed: Indian treaty held here, 1756: Col. Burd, Commissary Young, Col. Armstrong's letter, &c., extracts from their letters: Corporation of Philadelphia confers honors of distinction upon Col. Armstrong: Cherokee Warriors here, 1757: Col. John Stanwix encamps here: Indian John, alias Doctor John, killed: Citizens terror stricken: Armstrong's, Penn's letters, &c.: Bouquet returns captives: Affecting incident, Dec. 1764: Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, rescued from jail, 1768: Attempt to rescue Col. James Smith, 1769: Boston Port Bill meeting, 1774: Promptness of the citizens in emergenies: Marsh Miasmata: Riotous gatherings in 1787: Washington and other distinguished officers at Carlisle, 1794: Reception of Washington, &c.: Volunteer companies of 1812.

After the county had been erected, John Porter, Esq., was appointed Sheriff, and Hermanus Alricks, Esq. Clerk of the Peace; and the following persons as Justices of the Common Pleas of the county, by a commission bearing date March 10, 1749–50—Samuel Smith, William Maxwell, Geo. Croghan, Robert Dunning, Mathew Dill, Benjamin Chambers, William Trout, Hermanus Alricks, John Miller, Robert Chambers, John Finley, and Thomas Wilson.

The court of Common Please and the criminal court were first held at Shippensburg, the oldest town, except York, west of the Susquehanna, within the Province of Pennsylvania. In 1751, after Carlisle had been laid out, they were removed to Carlisle, and at first held in a temporary log

building, standing on the north east corner of the centre square.

The Orphans' Court during 1750 to '55 was not fixed to any certain place, "but seems to have followed the persons of the judges—it was held at Shippensburg, Carlisle, and several other places. June 12, 1751, at Peterstown (Peters township, now in Franklin township)—January 4th, 1752, in Antrim township (Franklin county)—March 5, 1755, at William Anderson's; afterwards regularly at Carlisle.

The removal of the court of Common Pleas, (or the county seat) from Shippensburg to Carlisle produced quite an excitement among the inhabitants of the western part of the county, and drew forth much complaint; especially from those of the Conecocheague and Falling Spring Settlements. Their complaints are set forth in the following petition presented to the Assembly in 1751:

A petition from the commissioners and assessors of Cumberland county, in the behalf, and at the desire of the far greater part of the inhabitants of the said county, was presented to the house setting forth that a majority of the trustees, in pursnance of the act of Assembly, whereby that county was erected had made a return to the Governor of a plan at a branch of the Conecocheague creek, about eighteen miles from Shippensburg, by the Great Road to Virginia, praying a location for a court house and prison there, and withal submitting Shippensburg to the Governor's choice, which they were fully persuaded would have quieted the whole country, although it be north east of the centre: yet it has pleased the Governor, to remove their courts of justice of Le Tort's Spring, a place almost at one end of the county, there it seems intending the location of a court house and prison, to the great grief and damage of the far greater part of the county, and by means whereof the end of their being erected into a county can never be obtained; which was principally to free them from the very grievous fatigue and expence occasioned by their great distance from Lancaster; from which they hoped to be eased, but instead of ease their yoke is likely to be heavier, for being but few in number, it will be very expensive for them to erect and maintain a new county, especially if they are laid under such disadvantages as will ensue upon the placing of the county town at Le Tort's Spring, for it will always impoverish them to

carry and expend their public money at the extremity of the county, where it will never circulate back again; it will also occasion great oppression to the poor to pay the costs of law suits by reason of far travel, as well as much prevent their annual elections, the poorer sort not being able to attend; that these difficulties will be much increased to those who may settle over the North mountain, in the Cove, or the Path Valley, when these lands shall be purchased; that it does not appear to them, that it will be to the proprietor's advantage, or the prosperity of the town of Carlisle, for it will necessitate the back inhabitants to traffic in Maryland to the damage of this province; and that they can easily make it appear, that no good wagon road can be had over the North mountain, until they go beyond Shippensburg up the valley, where wagons have already passed over without any cost or trouble in clearing roads, and which is withal the nighest way to Allegheny; that though they have made frequent supplications to the Governor on this head to no purpose, yet being still in hopes of relief, they had thought it best to defer building a prison, for want of which, escapes are made both by felons and debtors, to the great danger of the county. They therefore pray that this house would take their grievance into consideration, and grant such relief as to them shall seem most meet.—Votes Assem. iv. 190, 191.

"Several citizens of the eastward of the county, on the other hand, denied, in a written communication to the Assembly, that no good road could be made over the mountain from Shippensburg downward, for that they had, in company with Daniel Williams, their representative, viewed and considered the Gap called Stevens', and were satisfied that as the whole ascent was but sixty or seventy pershes, by traversing it once or twice, ordinary wagons might have an easy passage over it.

"The Governor, on his part, directed his Secretary to say to the Assembly that he never saw any paper from the Cumberland Trustees, such as referred to by the petitioners, and therefore admires at the boldness of the petitioners who must have asserted that part upon hearsay. Here this controversy tripartite seems to have terminated, and the courts remained at Le Tort's Spring, whither the Governor had removed them."—*Charter, &c., of Carlisle.*

The following is a literal copy of the first record in the Court of Quarter Sessions:

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Shippensburg for the County of Cumberland the twenty-fourth day of July in the twenty-fourth year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Second Annoq. Dom. 1750.

Before Samuel Smith Esquire and his Bretheren Keepers of the Peace of our said Lord the King and his Justices assign'd to hear and determine divers Felonies, Trespasses, &c.

The Sheriff returns the writ of Venire to him directed with the Panel thereto annexed and thereupon the following persons sworn on the Grand Jury, viz William Magaw, John Potter, John Mitchell, John Davison, Ezekiel Dunning, John Holiday, James Lindsay, Adam Hoops, John Forsyth, Thomas Brown, John Reynolds, Robert Harris, Thomas Urie, Charles Murray, Robert Meek.

Dominus Rex vs Bridget Hagen } Sur Indictmt. for Larceny, not guilty & now ye deft ret her pl and submits to ye Ct. And thereupon it is considered by the Court and adjudged that ye sd Bridget Hagen restore the sum of Six pounds seventeen shillings & sixpence lawful money of Penna unto Jacob Long ye owner and make fine to ye Governor in ye like sum and pay ye costs of prosecution & receive fifteen lashes on her bare back at ye Public Whipping post & stand committed till ye fine & fees are paid.

The town of Carlisle was laid out, in pursuance of letters of instruction, and by the direction of the Proprietaries, a re-survey of the town and lands adjacent was made by Colonel Armstrong, in 1762.

When the town was first located, it extended no further than the present North, South, East and West streets. All the surrounding country now within the borough limits was purchased back by Mr. Cookson from the settlers, for the Proprietaries, and was designed as commons. Subsequently, however, principally in the years 1798, 1799, and 1800, the "additional lots" and "out lots" were laid out and sold to the citizens, but not without the remonstrance of a number of the inhabitants, who held a town meeting on the subject, and declared that the original lots had been purchased from the Proprietaries upon a condition verbally expressed, that the Proprietaries' lands adjoining the town should remain for

ever for the benefit of the poor. Because of this dissatisfaction, the payments of quit-rents, which had been annually collected by the agents of the Penns, was interrupted for many years, and eventually their recovery was judiciously determined to be barred by lapse of time.

The first tax upon the citizens of Carlisle, of which we have any account, was laid in December, 1752, and amounted to £25, 9, 6d."—Charter, &c. of Carlisle.

In 1753 Gov. Hamilton despatched John O'Neal to this place, on public business, when here he wrote the following to the governor under date, Carlisle May 27, 1753.

Dear Sir—I reached this place a few days since, without accident; having previously embraced an opportunity which presented itself of learning the Indian character by attending the great Indian talk in Path Valley—the particulars of which you will receive from Le Tort.

The garrison here consists only of twelve men. The stoccade originally occupied two acres of ground square, with a block house in each corner—these buildings are now in ruins. As Carlisle has been recently laid out, and is the established seat of Justice, it is the general opinion that a number of log buildings will be erected during the ensuing summer on speculation, in which some accommodation can be had for the new levies. The number of dwelling houses is five. The court is at present held in a temporary log building on the North East corner of the centre square.

If the lots were clear of the brush wood, it would give a different aspect to the town. The situation, however, is handsome, in the centre of a valley, with a mountain bounding it on the north and south, at a distance of seven miles. The wood consists principally of oak and hickory. The limestone will be of great advantage to the future settlers, being in abundance. A lime kiln stands on the centre square, near what is called the deep quarry, from which is obtained good building stone.

A large stream of water runs about two miles from the village, which may at a future period be rendered navigable. A fine spring flows to the east, called Le Tort, after the Indian interpreter who settled on its head about the year 1720. The Indian wigwams in the vicinity of the great Beaver pond, are to men an object of particular curiosity. A large number of the Delawares, Shawanese and Tuscaroras con-

tinue in this vicinity; the greater number have gone to the west. I am desirous of learning their customs, habits, and manners; as it may assist me in the object or pursuits in which I am engaged—the confidence of the chief, I shall endeavor to obtain.

I gave captain Joel the commission; it was well bestowed; his band may be of vast use hereafter in checking the incursions of the Indians. David Scott is entitled to much praise for the liberal offer he has made of paying the expenses incurred by them. If the French are enabled to strenghten their positions on the western frontiers, the situation of the country will be critical indeed.

The Irish emigrants have acted with inconsiderate rashness, in entering upon Indian lands not purchased. It is a matter of regret that they do not conciliate and cultivate the good will of the Redman. I have directed several block houses to be erected agreeably to your desire.—HAZ. REG. iv, 389.

Captain Joel, mentioned in the preceding letter, was a remarkable character, as appears from the following extract of a letter, dated at Carlisle, 1754: "Captain Joel is one of the most remarkable characters in the province of Pennsylvania. He emigrated at an early period to the west: bold, daring, intrepid, ardent in his affections, zealous in his occupations as a hunter: when the Indians assumed a warlike attitude, he formed an association of the settlers to defend the settlements from this aggression. On a given signal they would unite. On the Conococheague and Juniata, are left the histories of their exploits. At one time you may hear of the band near fort Augusta, next at fort Franklin, then at Loudon, then at Juniata—rapid were the movements of this hardy band. The very name of Joel strikes terror in his enemies. He is at present defending the settlements on the Conococheague."—HAZ. REG. iv. 390.

In the same year, 1753, another 'stoccade' of very curious construction was erected, whose western gate was in High street, between Hanover and Pitt street, opposite lot number one hundred. This fortification was thus constructed. Oak logs, about seventeen feet in length, were set up right in a ditch, dug to the depth of four feet. Each log was about twelve inches in diameter. In the interior were platforms made of clapboard, and raised four or five feet from

the ground. Upon those the men stood and fired through loop-holes. At each corner was a swivel gun, and fired as occasion required, to let the Indians know that such kind of guns were within.—Haz. Reg. iv. 390.

Three wells were sunk within the line of the fortress, one of which was on lot number 125; another on the line between lots numbered 109 and 117; and the third on the line between lots numbered 124 and 116. This last was for many years known as the 'King's Well." Within this fort, called "Fort Louther," women and children from the Green Spring and the country around, often sought protection from the tomahawk of the savage. Its force, in 1755, consisted of fifty men, and that of Fort Franklin, at Shippensburg, of the same number. At a somewhat later day, or perhaps about the same time, breastworks were erected a little north-east of the town—as it was then limited—by Colonel Stanwix, some remains of which still exist.—Char. &c. of Carlisle.

Robert Hunter Morris was at Carlisle, for the purpose, as he proposed to the council, June 5th, 1755, "in order to be nearer to the army, (Braddock's) to give such directions as occurrences should render proper,"—(Prov. Rec. N. p. 90,) and while here received the last letter ever written to him by Edward Braddock, which, with the governor's answer to it are here inserted.

"From the Camp at the last crossing of the Yaughyaughani.
June 30th, 1755.

Sir: As I shall very soon be in want of supplies from your province, I must beg you would order all possible dispatch to be made use of in finishing the new road as far as the Crow Foot of the Yaughyaughani, and immediately afterwards send forward to me such articles of provision as shall be in your power. Some of the inhabitants near Fort Cumberland having been killed, and taken prisoners by straggling parties of Indians, the people in these parts have been detered from coming to the camp. My chief defence must therefore be upon your province, where the road will be secure from insults or attacks of that kind; and lest it should not be in my power to send a sufficient number of wagons or horses, to bring up from the Magazine at M'Dowell's mill, the provision I may have occasion for, I must desire you to direct Mr. Swaine or some proper person, to have in view such a number of them as may answer that purpose, which shall be conducted to the camp under a proper escort; but I would not have any contract or positive agreement made till further orders, as I am in hopes this measure may not be necessary, and the expense consequently avoided.

I hope soon to have an express from you, with an exact account of the place fixed upon for the communication between the two roads.

And am sir, your most humble
and most obedient servant, E. Braddock.

Carlisle, July 14, 1755.

Sir:—

I have this minute the favor of yours of the 30th of last month, from the last crossing of the Yohiogany, upon which I congratulate you, and hope this will find you in possession of Fort Du Quesne.* The opening of the road has been somewhat interrupted by some Indians who have killed some of the wagoners and people employed in carrying them provisions, which has greatly alarmed this part of the province. And Mr. Burd writes me from Allegheny mountain that thirty of his men had left him for the want of arms. As soon as possible after the people that escaped the Indians returned, a number of settlers were procured, and with a proper quantity of flour, were sent under the protection of sixty-four volunteers, who I imagine will meet the thirty men in their way home and carry them back to their work. As soon as I am informed that the new road is nigh joining your route, which, as I have wrote, I imagine will be about the Great Crossing, I shall send forward a parcel of oxen, some pork, and some flour, as much of the two last articles as I can procure wagons to carry: and propose staying in this part of the province (where I came to forward and secure the Magazine) till that be done. The letter herewith I wrote at Philadelphia, but the bearer has been detained a long time on the road on account of the murders committed by the Indians, and in hopes of an escort from me; but for want of militia it is not in my power—so he goes round by Winchester, and may be some time before he reaches you with the good news he is charged with.

I am your Excellency's

most obedient and humble servant,

Robert H. Morris.

In the autumn of 1755, the citizens of Carlisle were much alarmed in consequence of numerous massacres by the Indians. John Armstrong writes Gov. Morris, Nov. 2d, "I am of opinion that no other means than a chain of block-houses along or near the south side of the Kittatinny mountain from Susquehanna to the temporary line; can secure the lives and properties of the old inhabitants of this county; the new settlements being all fled, except those of Sherman's valley, who, if God do not preserve them, we fear, will suffer very soon."

The following letter, Armstrong addressed to Richard Peters:—

* These fond hopes proved delusive; Braddock's army was defeated, himself mortally wounded, July 9th, so that he died on the 13th, 1755; the French retained possession of Fort Du Quesne till Nov. 24, 1758, when they blowed up their Magazine, burnt their Fort to the ground, and abandoned the place.—*Compiler.*

Carlisle, Sunday night, Nov. 2, 1755.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed to Mr. Allen, by the last post, I sent you a letter from Harris'; but I believe forgot, through that day's confusion to direct it.

You will see our melancholy circumstances by the governor's letter and my opinion of the method of keeping the inhabitants in this county, which will require all possible despatch. If we had immediate assurance of relief a great number would stay; and the inhabitants should be advertised not to drive off, nor waste their beef cattle, &c. I have not so much as sent off my wife fearing an ill precedent, but must do it now, I believe, together with the public papers and your own.

There are no inhabitants on Juniata, nor on Tuscarora by this time, my brother William being just come in. Montour and Monaghatootha are going to the Governor. The former is greatly suspected of being an enemy in his heart—'tis hard to tell—you can compare what they say to the Governor with what I have wrote. I have no notion of a large army, but of great danger from scouting parties.

In the month of January, from the 15th to the 22d, 1756, there was another Indian treaty of amity held in Carlisle.—See Appendix, L.

Mr. Burd write Geo. Morris. Carlisle, April 19, 1756.

Sir: I arrived here on Friday evening and began immediately to recruit; but found few volunteers; all that I have been able to enlist, are four men for twelve months, and although I told the commissioners again and again, candidly, that there would be a good deal of difficulty in filling up the company, with advance money, yet they were of opinion that there would be men enough got without running the risque of advancing; but I must beg leave to inform your Honor that the Commissioners are deceived in this, as they will be in the dependences they may have or assistance from the country, from people who are not in their pay.

On Saturday afternoon, Capt. Mercer arrived here, and is recruiting for the company at Fort Shirley, and as he was a stranger in town, I have procured him thirty pounds from Mr. Francis West, upon my obligation, and for which Cap. Mercer gives Mr. West a draught upon the commissioners—this I thought myself under obligation to do for the good of the service, which is an interest I shall always have at heart. I intended to have marched this morning for Fort Granville; but the creeks are so high that the carriers cannot attempt to get their horses and loads over; but hope to be able to go to-morrow morning. I shall return here with Mr. Salter towards the latter end of this week or the beginning of the week following, in order to recruit my company.

I am informed that they are entirely out of all manner of provisions at Fort Granville, which is a very bad situation, as the enemy are constantly visiting them; they have wounded two men within sight of the Fort, and one of the men's life is despaired of—they would have carried off one of them had not Lieut. Ward rushed out of the Fort and rescued him. Mr. Ward sent a detachment under the command of George Clark after the enemy; but could not come up with them.

I could wish we had a surgeon and medicines—we shall loose one half of our men with perhaps slight wounds, purely for want of assistance. I am glad that I have not disagreeable news of late incursions by the enemy to sting your Honor's ears with; but I am convinced that unless these garrisons are re-inforced to one hundred and fifty men each, and sufficient stores of ammunition and provisions, that this part of our province will be forced.

Commissary Young writes: Carlisle, July 22, 1756.

Sir: By the Winchester Post we have advice that the 20th instant in the morning a party of Indians surprised two of Capt. Steel's men as they were guarding some reapers four miles on this side McDowell's mill; they killed and scalped one, the other they carried off; the reapers made their escape; also that one of the soldiers from Maxwell's mill that went with two women to the spring for some water, is missing; the women got in safe to the fort, and almost at the same time a man and a woman were scalped a few miles on the other side the mill; and, yesterday morning eight Indians came to the house of Jacob Peebles, near the Great Spring and McClure's Gap, about ten miles from this place, on this side the mountain, they killed an old woman and carried off two children; and an old man is missing; they pursued a boy who was on horse back a long way; but he escaped. There were some people reaping a small distance from the house but knew nothing of what was doing at home; for the Indians did not fire a gun, they carried off all the clothes and bedding that was in the house; a party went from this town to bury the dead and are returned again; they informed me that the country people are leaving their houses to come down as there is great reasons to fear many more Indians will soon be among them.

The money which the Commissioners were to send, is not yet come, nor is Col. Armstrong; and I am now at a loss what to do when it does come, as no doubt there are several parties of Indians within our Forts, and we have only a small party of men in each Fort, the others being all scattered in small parties, at a considerable distance from each other, to protect the country people at harvest, so it will be impossible to collect the men together to muster them without greatly distressing the country people and disappoint them of reaping their grain; for they will all leave it if the men are taken from them; neither can I be supplied with proper escorts from the forts without leaving them empty; I shall therefore be glad to have your Honor's further orders, whether I shall proceed in the best manner I can, or when the money comes to leave it in the charge of Col. Armstrong, or Mr. John Smith, with orders to pay the several Captains, or any of their officers as an opportunity may offer, any sum that will not exceed the pay for their respective companies to the 1st of July, about £250 per each company, more or less according to their accounts stands which I have with me, and I may muster the men and settle their accounts the next time I come up when harvest will be over.

Capt. Potter was here yesterday; I paid him £100 of the money I had left from Colonel Clapham's regiment (see p. 321) in case I should not get up to him. Lieutenant Callender came last night with 20 of his men: he left eleven in Shearman's valley to protect the reapers; he, with Capt. Aamstrong and 40 men, have been on a scout as far as

Shamokin; from thence they went 50 miles due west, and then down to Patterson's fort, but saw no enemy. He informs me that last Monday two Indian Squaws that were at Fort Shirely went off with one of our men, a fellow that has formerly been an Indian trader; the Squaws are the daughters of the Indian Half King who was killed last winter. I fear that fellow may be of bad consequences to us, as he knows our situation well.

I have endeavored to put this large Fort in the best posture of defence I can, but am sorry to say the people of this town cannot be prevailed on to do any thing for their own safety. I proposed to them to associate and to place a picket guard at a small distance from the Fort to prevent being surprized; but to no purpose; they say they will guard when there is danger! though the enemy is now committing murder but ten miles from them! They seemed to be lulled into fatal security! A strange infatuation which seems to prevail throughout this Province."

Carlisle, July 23d, 1756.

Col. Armstrong wrote Gov. Morris:

Honored Sir—Being but just got home, I am unable to furnish your Honor with the occurences of these two days past, in which time the Indians have began to take advantage of the harvest season. Seven people on this side the Kittatinney Hills, being killed and missing within this county, and two on the South side of the Temporary line. The enemy have not yet attacked any of the people over the Hills, but passed them by; probably on account of finding them better guarded and disposed of.

As soon as Capt. Young concludes whether to cross the Hills or not, I shall visit the out guards, and endeavor to keep the people in larger companies. Wheat harvest is more than half done.

I shall send to Harris's for the saddles and clams, and in my next, write the Commissioners of the powder last sent here; the advantage and necessity of strengthening the new arms &c. The Indians are not in large parties, but distributed in different places of the frontier."

August 20, 1756, Col. Armstrong writes—"Lyttleton, Shippensburg, and Carlisle (the two last not finished) are the only forts, now built, that will, in my opinion, be serviceable to the public.

The duties of the harvest have not permitted me to finish Carlisle Fort with the soldiers; it should be done, otherwise the soldiers cannot be so well governed, and may be absent, or without the gates, at a time of the greatest necessity.

He adds—"To-morrow I shall set out for Shearman's valley, for Fort Shirley"—He alludes to his expedition to Kittanning where he routed the Indians most signally.

The corporation of Philadelphia, on the occasion of this victory, to show their esteem for this valiant and brave soldier, presented him a piece of plate or *medal*. So well merited complement is entitled to be noticed somewhat in detail. The following extracts are from the minutes of the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia.

October 5, 1756—It being proposed that this Board should give some public testimony of their regard and esteem for Col. John Armstrong and the other officers concerned in the late expedition against the Indians at Kittanning, and the courage and conduct shown by them on that occasion, and also contribute to the relief of the widows and children of those who lost their lives in that expedition. Resolved, that this board will give the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds out of their stock in the Treasurer's hands, to be paid out in pieces of plate, swords, or other things suitable for presents to the said officers and towards the relief of the said Widows and Children.

The following is a description of the medal sent to Col. Armstrong.

Occasion. In honor of the late General Armstrong of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, for destroying Kittaning Indian towns.

Device. An officer followed by two soldiers: the officer pointing to a soldier shooting from behind a tree, and an Indian prostrate before him. In the back ground, Indian houses are seen in flames.

Legend. Kittaning destroyed by Colonel Armstrong, September, 1756.

Reverse. Device—The arms of the corporation of Philadelphia. These consisted of four devices: on the right hand a ship under full sail: on the left, a pair of scales, equally balanced in the right, above the ship, a wheat sheaf: in the left, two hands locked.

Legend. The gift of the corporation of the city of Philadelphia.

The following correspondence (taken from Pa. Gazette of Feb. 17, 1757,) passed between the corporation and Colonel Armstrong.

To Colonel John Armstrong.

Sir: The corporation of the city of Philadelphia greatly approve of your conduct and public spirit in the late expedition against the town of Kittanning, and are highly pleased with the signal proofs of courage and personl bravery given by you, and the officers under your commands, in demolishing of that place. I am therefore ordered to return you and them the thanks of the board for the eminent service you have thereby done your country. I am also ordered by the corporation to present you, out of their small public stock, with a piece of plate and silver medal, and each of your officers with a medal and a small sum

of money to be disposed of in the manner most agreeable to them; which the board desire you will accept as a testimony of the regard they have for your merit.

Signed by order,

ATTWOOD SHUTE, MAYOR.

January 5, 1757.

To the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the Corporation of the city of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen—Your favor of the 5th instant, together with the medals and other genteel presents made to the officers of my batallion by the Corporation of the city of Philadelphia, I had the pleasure to receive by Capt. George Armstrong.

The officers employed in the Kittanning expedition, have been made acquainted with the distinguished honor you have done them, and desire to join with me in acknowledging it in the most public manner. The kind acceptance of our past services by the Corporation, gives us the lightest pleasure and furnishes a fresh motive for exerting ourselves on every future occasion for the benefit of his Majesty's service in general, and in defence of this province in particular. In behalf of the officers of my batallion,

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and obliged humble servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Carlisle, January 24, 1757.

In May 1757, a number of Cherokee warriors was at Carlisle, who had come from the South, to aid the English against the French and their allied savages. Col. Armstrong wrote Governor Denny the following touching these Indians.

Carlisle, May 4, 1757.

Honored Sir: A list of what was thought most desired by the Cherokee Indians, I sent down with their speeches to your Honor, and would beg leave to alledge that a considerable part of the present ought to be wampum, with some beads, and next to these an assortment of some silver trinkets, with three laced hats, as it is probable that three captains will be there—two or three coats with tinsel lace might be very well, but those I think will be more expedient at a future time, and nearer the approach of cold weather.

I have ordered my brother, who yesterday returned, to write your Honor the several sorts of goods given by the governor of Maryland, that yours may have a convenient variation. That province has given about £280 in value; and, though I should be glad Pennsylvania would a little exceed it; yet am fully of opinion that a number of Indians will actually assist us this summer, and more of their nation come to these provinces, which will require future rewards, as from time to time prudence may direct.

Your Honor will no doubt, order a present for Mr. Paris, the interpreter. I hear Governor Sharp's secretary, who delivered his speech and present, had orders to offer Paris a captaincy in pay of that pro-

vince; and that he is inclined to accept of it, which I hope will be of use to this—I am sorry your Honor cannot either come, or send your Secretary to the Southern Indians; for however necessary Mr. Croghan may be where he is acquainted, neither he nor the Indians, 'tis said, he brings with him can be so, in the present case, and the consequences in my opinion are not very promising; but farther is not becoming me to say.

Carlisle, June 2d, 1757.

May it please your Honor,

Your favor of the 21st of May was delivered me by Col. Stanwix who encamped here on the 30th ult—all well.

In regard to an excursion to the enemy's country, it will be expedient to know the minds of the Cherokees, after the receipt of their presents; and it is necessary that some person be employed to promise them rewards for future service. Mr. Croghan says, he has not that power, which is very strange!—the other governments being so explicit on that point.

To-morrow, Capt. Croghan sends an express to the Cherokees to come to meet him; and, I believe, designs to augment the provincial present.

Col. Stanwix treats me with much civility. I do according to your Honor's orders, assist him in every thing I can—I shall obey his orders.—

Camp, near Carlisle, June 12, 1757.

Dear Sir.

A few days ago Col. Armstrong left this place, with fifty of the Provincials for Fort Loudon, under which party the Indian presents were guarded; and Mr. Croghan set out two days before him. Col. Armstrong seemed inclined to meet the Southern tribe, and have some conference with Capt. Paris, and to try if these people would join a scout towards Raystown; to all which I consented, though really as to the Indian matters, you must know I can be but a stranger, and I find that all those employed as agents, very jealous of one another, and I can percieve Mr. Croghan so of Col. Armstrong; and by the enclosed you will find Mr. Atkins so, of them all, as well as of the Province. The inclosed is a copy of one yesterday from Col. Armstrong which would not have been worth an express; but as one is returning from Philadelphia, I give you this trouble, which may be a satisfaction to you, as our accounts, till I got this letter, gave out that Lieut. Hollyday, with fifteen of his party, were all either killed by the Indians, or taken prisoners. Believe me &c. John Stanwix.

P. S. I send out scouting parties here, three or four times a week, but have yet met with no Indians—I find a few of the Provincials, joined with me on these occasions, very useful, as they are really good men, and know the country.—Prov. Rec. P. p. 309-'10.

Stanwix writes under date, Camp near Carlisle, June 13, 1757.

Dear Sir.

I write this, and enclose these accounts, ready to send you, when an opportunity offers, which is always uncertain, as there is no post to Lancaster. Mr. Atkin's account is long; and as I have no clerk, I send it as I recieved it, without keeping a copy, when you have read it, please to return it, as I may have further occasion to peruse it. I

send you a copy of Col. Armstrong's letter with his last account of the last skirmishes with, and surprise by the Indians &c."

He writes again, June 19.

By this express, I am to let you know that I only wait for wagons to march to Shippensburg, but when I shall be able to set out it is impossible for me to say, as in two days notice I have yet been able to get but two wagons, and these my quartermaster stopped himself; however, the magistrates give me to hope, I shall be supplied in a day or two. The reason of my moving is the hearing of intelligence from Captain Dagworthy, who commands at Fort Cumberland.—Prov. Rec. P. p. 312. See also pa. 133, *ante*.

Col. Armstrong, writes under date, Carlisle 30th June 1757.

Colonel Stanwix has begun and continues his entrenchment on the north east part of this town, and just adjoining it.—See pa. 133, *ante*.

Camp, near Carlisle, July 18, 1757.

Dear Sir,

Since my last letter there is nothing worth mentioning to you, except the inclosed letter and information from Fort Cumberland should prove so. I give it to you just as I have recieved it without any of my observations.

What enemy Indians may remain about this border, I cannot say; but do every thing in my power to make their situation uneasy to them. Two days ago, Capt. Munster and two officers of the five Companies and seventy men with one officer, and eight provincials (all the rest of these last being either upon harvest parties or small scouts) returned from a scout but without seeing any of the enemy. They were out three days marching between the creek and the North Mountain as far as the Susquehanna, they crossed over the North Mountain and returned through Sherman's valley, saw the track of some Indians: propose to make another good scout very soon. I have no doubts but skulking Indians may do mischief; but can do little harm if the people would do a small matter, defend themselves, and think upon these.

The Indians here are upon the move with their presents to Fort Loudon, to join their Brethren, where a distribution will be made by the person deputed by Mr. Croghan; but they are very much out of humor at hearing of Col. Washington's putting some of their Brother prisoners at Winchester--the cause is not directly known. I have been obliged to send Mr. Smith with a guide to Col. Washington to see how this affair stands, and he is to return and meet them at Fort Loudon. This they insisted on. The chief of these Indians tells me they can bring down five hundred warriors; but if sending for them should ever be thought a proper measure, a commissary with provisions should be first settled for them, and presents ready to be delivered them on their services performed agreeable to the numbers employed.

Believe me, JOHN STANWIX.

Camp, near Carlisle, July 25, 1757.

Dear Sir,

As Col. Armstrong will give a particular account of the misfortune of some obstinate people who were through that and their carelessness surprised and murdered by the Indians towards Shippensburg,

at their harvest, I shall add nothing to this relation I have had two Captains piquets out these three days, one scouring the country up as far as Shippensburg, and the other up as far as the Susquehanna, but expect them both in to-morrow or next day.

Co^{l}. Armstrong has so few men here that I could only get six of them to each piquet by way of guides at present, they being much better acquainted with this portion of the woods.

In spite of our blood, the Indians still do us mischief, but the last effect does really proceed from both obstinacy and carelessness of which Col. Armstrong will give the governor a particular account as he has it from Shippensburg.

I am at work at my entrenchments, but as I send out such large and frequent parties, with other necessary duties, I can only spare about seventy working men a day, and these have been very often interrupted by frequent violent gusts, so that we make but a small figure yet, and the first month was entirely taken up in clearing the ground, which was all full of monstrous stumps &c.

I have built a hut in Camp, where the captains and I live together, and as you have promised to come this way about August.

Mr. Allen came here, he and Capt. Stewart are both on the scout for some days; the first towards Shippensburg; the latter towards the Susquehanna; and am sorry all this will not do, but skulking Indians still hover about us.—See p. 135, *ante*.

JOHN STANWIX.

To Mr. Peters.

The town of Carlisle, in 1760, was made the scene of a barbarous murder. *Doctor John*, a friendly Indian of the Delaware tribe, was massacred, together with his wife and two children. Captain Callender, who was one of the inquest, was sent for by the Assembly, and, after interrogating him on the subject, they offered a reward of one hundred pounds for the apprehension of each person concerned in the murder.—See p. 158–161

About noon day, on the 4th of July, 1763, one of a party of horsemen, who were seen rapidly riding through the town, stopped a moment to quench his thirst, and communicated the information that Presque Isle, Le Boeuf, and Venango had been captured by the French and Indians. The greatest alarm spread among the citizens of the town and neighboring country. The roads were crowded in a little while with women and children, hastening to Lancaster for safety. The pastor of the Episcopal church headed his congregation, encouraging them on the way. Some retired to the breastworks. Colonel Bouquet, in a letter addressed to the Governor, dated the day previous; (See p. 145 *ante*: see also p. 139–143 *ante*,) at Carlisle, urged the propriety of the

people of York assisting in building the posts here, and 'securing the harvest,' as *their* county was protected by Cumberland.—CHARTER &c., OF CARLISLE.

Extract from a letter dated Carlisle, Dec. 14, 1763.

The people drove off by the enemy from the north side of the mountains, forms the frontiers as they are mixed with other settlers on the north side, where of consequence the motions of the ranging party are required: at the same time those who were drove from their habitations have some part of their effects yet behind and their crops stacked in the field through the different valleys at a considerable distance beyond the mountains—to these distressed people we must afford covering parties as often as they require them, or will convene in small bodies in order to thrash out, and carry over grain wherewith to supply their families—this last mentioned service necessarry as it is, greatly obstructs that uniform course of patrolling behind the inhabitants, that otherwise might be performed.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

To John Penn.

In 1763, the congregation of Christ's church and St Peter's (in Phil.) raised the sum of £662 for the relief of the frontier inhabitants, especially in Cumberland county.

William Thomson, a missionary at Carlisle at this time writes:

We find the number of the distressed to be seven hundred and fifty families, who have abandoned their plantations, many have lost their crops, and some their stock and furniture, and besides these we are informed that about two hundred women and children are coming down from Fort Pitt. The unhappy sufferers are dispersed through every part of this county, and many have passed through into York. In this town and neighborhood, there are upwards of two hundred families, and having the affliction of the small pox and flux to a great degree.—See p. 171-'2.

Florida Like! Extract of a letter from John Penn, Esq. Lieut. Gov. to James Young, Esq. Paymaster—John Penn had lately arrived from England.

Phil. Jan. 28, 1764.

'When you arrive at Carlisle you will immediately engage the gunsmiths or armorors in and about that place, and order them to repair such arms of the Provincial troops as are out of order, as fast as they arrive there.

You will acquaint the captains that every soldier will be allowed three shillings per month, who brings with him a strong dog that shall be judged proper to be employed in

discovering and pursuing the savages. It is recommended to them to procure as many as they can, not exceeding ten per company; each dog is to be kept tied and led by his owner.'

The terror of the citizens subsided but little, until Colonel Bouquet conquered the Indians in the following year, (in the month of November) 1764, and compelled them to sue for peace. One of the conditions upon which peace was granted, was that the Indians should deliver up all the women and children whom they had taken into captivity. Among them were many who had been seized when very young, and had grown up to womanhood in the wigwam of the savage.—They had concentrated the wild habits of their captors, learned their language and forgotten their own, and were bound to them by ties of the strongest affection. Many a mother found a lost child; many were unable to designate their children. The separation between the Indians and their prisoners was heart-rending. The hardy son of the forest shed torrents of tears, and every captive left the wigwam with reluctance. Some afterwards made their escape, and returned to the Indians. Many had intermarried with the natives, but all left to freedom of choice, and those who remained unmarried had been treated with delicacy. One female, who had been captured at the age of fourteen, had become the wife of an Indian, and the mother of several children. When informed that she was about to be delivered to her parents, her grief could not be alleviated. "Can I," said she, "enter my parents' dwelling? will they be kind to my children? will my old companions associate with the wife of an Indian chief? and my husband, who has been so kind, I will not desert him?" That night she fled from the camp to her husband and children.

A great number of the restored prisoners were brought to Carlisle, and Col. Bouquet advertised for those who had lost children to come here and look for them. Among those that came was an old woman, whose child, a little girl, had been taken from her several years before; but she was unable to designate her daughter, or converse with the released captives. With breaking heart, the old woman lamented to Col. Bouquet her hopeless lot, telling him how she used, many years ago to sing to her little daughter, a hymn of

which the child was so fond. She was requested by the Colonel to sing it then, which she did in these words:

Allein, und doch nicht ganz alleine,
Bin ich in meiner einsamkeit;
Dann wann ich gleich verlassen scheine,
Vertreibt mir Jesus selbst die zeit:
Ich bin bey ihm, und er bey mir,
So kommt mir gar nichts einsam fuer.*

And the long lost daughter rushed into the arms of her mother. This happened December 31, 1764.—*Hallische Nach.* 1033.

In January 1768, the citizens of Carlisle and vicinity were greatly excited, in consequence of one Stump and Ironcutter being rescued from jail.—See p. 173, 178 ante.

A similar attempt was about being made in the autumn of 1769, to rescue James Smith, who was accused of having killed a man in a scuffle at Fort Bedford.—See chap. xxxvi.

When Great Britain, by way of forcing the Colonies into compliance, and when the first vials of displeasure were being poured out upon this country, especially upon the Bostonians, the inhabitants of Carlisle and vicinity, ever vigilant and active, manifested more than ordinary sympathy for their suffering brethren in the east, and were prompt and decisive. A public meeting was called, the minutes of which given below, show what manner of spirit they breathed:

At a respectable meeting of the freeholders and freemen from several townships of the Cumberland county in the province of Pennsylvania, held at Carlisle in the said county, on Tuesday the 12th day of July 1774; John Montgomery Esq., in the chair.

1. Resolved, That the late act of the parliament of Great Britain, by which the port of Boston is shut up, is oppressive to that town, and subversive of the rights and liberties of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay; that the principle up-

* Translation of *Allein*, &c.
Alone, yet not alone am I,
Though in this solitude so drear:
I feel my Saviour always nigh,
He comes my dreary hours to cheer;
I'm with him, and he with me,
Thus, cannot solitary be.

on which that act is founded, is not more subversive of the rights and liberties of that colony, than it is of all other British colonies in North America; and therefore, the inhabitants of Boston are suffering in the common cause of all these colonies.

2. That every vigorous and prudent measure ought speedily and unanimously to be adopted by these colonies for obtaining redress of the grievances under which the inhabitants of Boston are now laboring; and security from grievance of the same or of a still more severe nature, under which they and the other inhabitants of the colonies may, by a further operation of the same principle, hereafter labor.

3. That a Congress of Deputies from all the colonies, will be one proper method for obtaining these purposes.

4. That the same purposes will, in the opinion of this meeting, be promoted by an agreement of all the colonoies not to import any merchandize from nor export any merchandize to Great Britain, Ireland, or the British West Indies, nor to use any such merchandize so imported, nor tea imported from any place whatever till these purposes shall be obtained; but that the inhabitants of this county will join any restriction of that agreement which the General Congress may think it necessary for the colonies to confine themselves to.

5. That the inhabitants of this county will contribute to the relief of their suffering brethren in Boston, at any time when they shall receive intimation that such relief will be most seasonable.

6. That a committee be immediately appointed for this county, to correspond with the committee of this province, or of the other provinces, upon the great objects of the public attention; and to co-operate in every measure conducing to the general welfare of British America.

7. That the committee consist of the following persons, viz: James Wilson, John Armstrong, John Montgomery, William Irvine, Robert Callender, William Thompson, John Calhoon, Jonathan Hoge, Robert Magaw, Ephraim Blaine, John Allison, John Harris and Robert Miller, or any five of them.

8. That James Wilson, Robert Magaw and William Irvine, be the Deputies appointed to meet the Deputies from other counties of this province at Philadelphia, on Friday

next, in order to concert measures preparatory to the General Congress. JOHN MONTGOMERY, Chairman.

When the threatened storm approached, they were equally firm in their determinations to resist all oppression. They organized for defence. Preparatory measures were adopted. A gentleman writing from Carlisle, May 6, 1775, says:

Yesterday the County Committee met from nineteen townships, on the short notice they had. About three thousand men have already associated. The arms returned amount to about fifteen hundred. The committee have voted five hundred effective men, besides commissioned officers, to be immediately drafted, taken into pay, armed and disciplined, to march on the first emergency; to be paid and supported as long as necessary, by a tax on all estates, real and personal, in the county; the returns to be taken by the township committees; and the tax laid by the commissioners and assessors: the pay of the officers and men as usual in times past.

This morning we met again at eight o'clock; among other subjects of inquiry this day, the mode of drafting, or taking into pay, arming and victualling immediately the men, and the choice of field and other officers, will among other matters, be the subject of deliberation. The strength, or spirit of this county, perhaps may appear small, if judged by the number of men proposed; but when it is considered that we are ready to raise fifteen hundred or two thousand, should we have support from the Province; and that independent, and in uncertain expectation of support, we have voluntarily drawn upon this county, a debt of about £27,000 per annum, I hope we shall not appear contemptible. We make great improvements in military discipline. It is yet uncertain who may go.—*Am. Archives*, ii, 516.

"During the war Carlisle was made an important place of rendezvous for the American troops, and in consequence of being located at a distance from the theatre of war, British prisoners were frequently sent hither for secure confinement.

"Of these were two officers, Major Andre, and Lieutenant Despard, who had been taken by Montgomery near Lake Champlain. While here, in 1776, they occupied the stone house on lot number one hundred and sixty-one, at the corner of South Hanover street and ~~Locust~~ Alley, and were on parole of honor of six miles; but were prohibited going out of the town except in military dress.

"In the immediate neighborhood lived Mrs. Ramsey, an unflinching whig, who detected two tories in conversation with these officers, and immediately made known the circumstance to William Brown, Esq., one of the county committee. The tories, being pursued, were arrested somewhere between the town and South mountain, brought back, tried *instanter*, and imprisoned. Upon their persons were discovered letters written in French; but no one could be found to interpret them, and their contents were never known.

"After this occurrence, Andre and Despard were not allowed to leave the town. They had in their possession fowling pieces of superior workmanship, with which they had been in the habit of pursuing game within the limits of their parole; but now, being unable to use them, they broke them to pieces, declaring that "no d—d rebel should ever burn powder in them." During their confinement here, a man by name Thompson, enlisted a company of militia in what is now Perry county, and marched them to Carlisle. Eager to make a display of his own bravery and that of his recruits, he drew up his soldiers at night in front of the house of Andre and his companion, and swore lustily that he would have their lives, because as he alledged, the Americans who were prisoners of war in the hands of the British, were dying by starvation. Through the importunities, however, of Mrs. Ramsey, *Captain* Thompson, who had formerly been an apprentice to her husband, was made to desist; and as he countermarched his company, with a menacing nod of the head he bellowed to the objects of his wrath, "you may thank my old mistress for your lives."

"On the following morning, Mrs. Ramsey received from the British officers a very polite note, expressing their gratitude to her for saving them from the hacking sword of the redoubtable Captain Thompson. They were afterwards removed to York, but before their departure, sent to Mrs. Ramsey a box of spermaceti candles, with a note requesting her acceptance of the donation, as an acknowledgment of her many acts of kindness. The present was declined, Mrs. Ramsey averring that she was too staunch a whig to accept a gratuity from a British officer. Despard was executed at London in 1803, for high treason. With the fate of the unfortunate Andre, every one is familiar.

"The town of Carlisle was incorporated, and its present

boundaries fixed, by an act of Assembly, passed the 13th of April, 1782; but the charter was supplied by a new enactment of the 4th of March, 1814. Under the old charter, the style of the corporation was "The Burgesses and Inhabitants of the town of Carlisle." Having no council, all corporate business was transacted in town meeting. The early borough records are somewhat imperfect, and the affairs of the corporation appear to have been loosely managed. When the yellow fever, however, in 1793, was committing its ravages in Philadelphia, there was no lack of active exertion, by the inhabitants of Carlisle, to keep from amongst them the scourgings of the epidemic.

"An ordinance of the 18th of September of that year, enacted that no inhabitant should receive into his house or family any sick person from Philadelphia or elsewhere, until after examination by a physician of the borough, and a certificate from him that such person was "not infected."—Men were employed to guard the passes from Philadelphia, and stop all wagons entering the town, conducting them past the borough "by the commons." A tent was authorized to be erected at a distance from the borough, for the reception of individuals supposed to be infected.

"The funeral bell was ordered not to be tolled, lest it might alarm the sick, and an unfortunate negro, who had arrived in town from Philadelphia, despite the vigilance of the citizens, and which he eluded for two days, had a reward of ten dollars offered for his apprehension, that his body might be secured and his clothing buried.

"The inhabitants were at the same time suffering under a disease which they termed the "*March miasmata*,"* and the prevalence of which they attributed to the unhealthy condition of Le Lort's spring. Tan-yards and mills were attacked, dams declared public nuisances and razed, and the channel of the spring dragged and cleansed, to remove the stagnant water from the adjoining low grounds, and prevent its future accumulation. The fever in Philadelphia, and the *miasma* here, shortly afterwards subsided, and with them the terror and excitement of the people of Carlisle.—*Charter, &c. of Carlisle.*

In March, 1786, Generals Butler and Parsons, commis-

* Similar case at Harrisburg, see pa. 233, 245, 246.

sioners of Indian affairs, and a Seneca chief, Cap. O'Bail, with five young men of his nation arrived here. On the 28th, a meeting was held in the court-house, where the chief addressed Gen. Butler, and to whom he responded.—See Appendix, N.

In December 1787, a fracas occurred between the Constitutionalists and Anti-Constitutionalists. A number of citizens from the county assembled on the 26th, to express, in their way, aided by the firing of cannons, their feelings on the actions of the convention that had assembled to frame the constitution of the United States, when they were assaulted by an adverse party: after dealing out blows, they dispersed. On Thursday, the 27th, those who had assembled the day before, met again at the court house, well armed with guns and muskets. They, however, proceeded without molestation, except that those who had opposed them, also assembled, kindled a bonfire and burned several effigies. For that temerity, several, styled rioters, were arrested and snugly lodged in jail. They were, subsequently, on a compromise between the Federalists and Democrats, liberated. The Federalists were the Constitutionalists.

In 1794, several thousand troops were assembled at Carlisle, on their way westward to quell the "Whiskey Insurrection." On the 1st of October, the Governor of the State arrived at Carlisle, and in the evening delivered an animated address in the Presbyterian church. On Saturday the 4th, Geo. Washington, President of the United States, accompanied by Secretary Hamilton and his private Secretary, Mr. Dandridge, and a large company of soldiers, besides a great mass of yeomanry, numbers of the Senate and House of Representatives arrived. A line was formed, composed of cavalry with sixteen pieces of cannon, with the infantry from various parts of Pennsylvania, amounting in the whole to near 3000 men. The court house was illuminated in the evening by the Federal citizens, and a transparency exhibited with this inscription in front: "Washington is ever triumphant." On one side: "The reign of the Laws." On the other: "Woe to anarchists."

On Monday, a number of the principal inhabitants presented Washington the following address:

To George Washington, Esq., President of the United States.

Sir:—We, the subscribers, inhabitants of this borough, on behalf of ourselves and fellow citizens, friends to good order, government and the laws, approach you at this time, to express our sincere admiration of those virtues which have been uniformly exerted with so much success, for the happiness of America; and which, at this critical period of impending foreign and domestic troubles, have been manifested with distinguished lustre.

Though we deplore the cause which has collected in this borough all classes of virtuous citizens, yet it affords us the most heartfelt satisfaction to meet the father of our country, and brethren in arms, distinguished for their patriotism, their love of order, and attachment to the constitution and laws; and while on the one hand we regret the occasion which has brought from their homes men of all situations, who have made sacrifices, unequalled in any other country, of their private interests to the public good; yet we are consoled by the consideration, that the citizens of the United States have evinced to our enemies abroad, and the foes of our happy constitution at home, that they not only have the will, but possess the power, to repel all foreign invaders, and to crush all domestic traitors.

The history of the world affords us too many instances of the destruction of free governments by factious and unprincipled men. Yet the present insurrection and opposition to government is exceeded by none, either for its causeless origin, or for the extreme malignity and wickedness with which it has been executed.

The unexampled clemency of our councils in their endeavors to bring to a sense of duty the western insurgents, and the ungrateful returns which have been made by that deluded people, have united all good men in one common effort, to restore order and obedience to the laws, and to punish those who have neglected to avail themselves of, and have spurned at, the most tender and humane offers that have ever been made to rebels and traitors.

We have viewed with pain the great industry, art, and misrepresentations which have been practiced, to delude our fellow citizens. We trust that the effort of the general government, the combination of the good and virtuous against the vicious and factious, will cover with confusion the malevolent disturbers of the public peace, and afford to the well disposed the certainty of protection to their persons and property.

The sword of justice, in the hands of our beloved President, can only be considered as as an object of terror by the wicked, and will be looked up to by the good and virtuous as their safeguard and protection.

We bless that Providence which has preserved a life so valuable through so many important scenes—and we pray that he will continue to direct and prosper the measures adopted by you, for the security of our internal peace and stability of our government; and that after a life of continued usefulness and glory, you may be rewarded with eternal felicity.

To which he was pleased to return the following answer.

Gentlemen :

I thank you sincerely for your affectionate address. I feel as I ought, what is personal to me, and I cannot but be particularly pleased with the enlightened and patriotic attachment which is manifested towards our happy constitution and the laws.

When we look around and behold the universally acknowledged prosperity which blesses every part of the United States, facts no less unequivocal than those which are lamented, occasion our present meeting, were necessary to persuade us, that any portion of our fellow citizens could be so deficient in discernment or virtue, as to attempt to disturb a situation which, instead of murmurs and tumults, calls for our warmest gratitude to Heaven, and our earnest endeavors to preserve and prolong so favored a lot.

Let us hope that the delusion cannot be lasting; that reason will speedily regain her empire, and the laws their just authority, where they have lost it. Let the wise and virtuous unite their efforts to reclaim the misguided, and to detect and defeat the arts of the factious. The union of good men is a basis, on which the security of our internal peace and stability of our government may safely rest. It will always prove an adequate rampart against the vicious and disorderly.

If in any case, in which it may be indispensable to raise the sword of justice against obstinate offenders, I shall deprecate the necessity of deviating from a favorite aim, to establish the authority of the laws in the affections of all, rather than in the fears of any.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

"Nothing of special interest has occurred since the Whiskey expedition in the town of Carlisle, worthy of particular remark; nevertheless, passing, it might be mentioned that in the breaking out of the war in 1812, the citizens of Carlisle manifested a commendable zeal in volunteering for the defence of our common country.

Four fine companies were soon raised, viz: The "Carlisle Infantry," under Capt. William Alexander, and a "Rifle Company," under Capt. George Hendel, served a term of six months on the northern frontier.

The "Carlisle Guards," under Capt. Joseph Halbert, marched to Philadelphia, and the "Patriotic Blues," under Capt. Jacob Squier, were for some time, in the intrenchments at Baltimore."

During the prevalancy of the cholera in this country, in 1832, the dwellings of several families were invaded by death, under this form. The names of the victims of this disease, are Mrs. Holmes, a child of Mrs. Holmes, Susan Swartz, Adam Swartz, George Swartz, William Swartz, Andrew Jackson Hood, Mrs. Elliott's child, William Curry,

Samuel McKim, and others whose names are not now remembered.

None of these lived more than sixty hours after the first attack.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Borough of Carlisle.

Situation—Synopsis of census of 1840—Surrounding country—Public buildings—Court house and county offices—Jail—Market house—Town Hall—Common School buildings—Dickinson College and Institute—Churches; Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, German Reformed, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Catholic, Associate Presbyterian, African—Banking House, United States Barracks

Carlisle, a post town, and the Capitol of Cumberland county, is situated in latitude 40 deg. 12 min. north, longitude 77 deg. 10 min. west, on the principal road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, one hundred and eighteen miles from the former, and one hundred and seventy-eight from the latter; and eighteen miles south west of Harrisburg. Its population in 1830, 3708; 1840, 4,350, whereof 2,046 were white males, 1,989 white females, 138 colored males, and 177 colored females.

Synopsis of the Census of 1840.—White males, under 5, 223; 5 and under 10, 240; 10 and under 15, 261; 15 and under 20, 322; 20 and under 30, 528; 30 and under 40, 174; 40 and under 50, 135; 50 and under 60, 86; 60 and under 70, 41; 70 and under 80, 30; 80 and under 90, 6.

White females, under 5, 245; 5 and under 10, 207; 10 and under 15, 245; 15 and under 20, 268; 20 and under 30, 422; 30 and under 40, 206; 40 and under 50, 178; 50 and under 60, 110; 60 and under 70, 68; 70 and under 80, 31; 80 and under 90, 8; 90 and under 100, 1.

Colored males, under 10, 30; 10 and under 24, 42; 24 and

under 36, 39; 36 and under 55, 19; 55 and under 100, 7; 100 and upwards, 1.

Colored females, under 10, 33; 10 and under 24, 74; 24 and under 36, 47; 36 and under 55, 20; 55 and under 100, 3.

Of the entire population, in 1840, 3 were engaged in mining, 124 in agriculture, 75 in commerce, 288 in manufactures and trades, 33 in navigation of the ocean, 80 of the learned professions and engineers, 3 pensioners for revolutionary services, 2 blind, 3 insane idiots at private charge, 1 at public charge, 135 students.

The following, by J. S. Gitt, Editor of the Pennsylvania Statesman, presents the "local statistics" of the Borough, January 1st, 1846:

There are in this place, three printing offices, from which the following named papers are issued: The Herald & Expositor, edited by Mr. Beatty, issued weekly, devoted to the cause of the Whigs; the American Volunteer, edited by Messrs. Boyers and Bratton, Democratic; the Pennsylvania Statesman, by J. S. Gitt, issued semi-weekly, Democratic. The first paper established in this county was edited and published by Mr. Kline, in 1785, called "Kline's Carlisle Weekly Gazette."

There are here 10 churches and 12 congregations; 48 stores, and a number of shops; 4 ware houses; 12 physicians; 3 foundries; Common Schools sufficient to suit the wants of the people. Dickinson College, under the superintendence of the Methodist E. Church, a flourishing institution; a beautifully superb and commodious new Court House, with all the necessary county offices, built for $45,000; 25 shoe establishments; 4 hatter do., 18 tailor do., 2 tallow chandleries, 2 licensed auction stores, 7 cabinet makers, 16 carpenters, 2 coach-makers, 3 brick-makers, 20 bricklayers and masons, 2 bread bakeries, 5 cake bakers, 1 ropewalk, 1 grist mill, 12 taverns, 3 distilleries for yielding the "liquid fire," would to God there were none, for a great deal of the misery of human life which is daily seen raging our streets would be prevented; 5 tinners and coppersmiths, 5 tanners, 6 saddlers, 5 coopers, 2 breweries, 9 butchers, 6 painters, 3 chairmakers, 11 plasters, 3 dyers, 5 weavers, 2 silver plates, 1 locksmith, 2 gunsmiths, 1 limeburner, 3 wagonmakers, 3 stone cutters, 14 blacksmiths, 5 watch makers, 2 barbers, 3 Dentists, 1 clock maker, 3 jewelry shops, 1 ma-

trass maker, 2 threshing machine manufactories, 3 board yards, 3 livery stables, 2 book binderies, 2 spinning wheel manufactories, 1 brush maker, 2 pump makers, 5 gardeners, 1 milk dairy, 1 stocking weaver, 2 segar makers, 9 mantua makers, 6 milliners, 1 bird stuffing establishment, 5 music teachers, 4 justices of the peace, 12 male school teachers, 5 female school teachers. A large market house, and as good a market, for all the luxuries of life, as can be found in any inland town of the same size in Pennsylvania. The members of the Bar are numerous, 15 in number, and of the highest standing in the profession, as also the professors of Medical science. The Gospel Ministers are zealous in the cause of their Divine Master; they are "in season and out of season," daily ministering in the good work.

There are numerous societies for the promotion of moral and religious instruction, composed of both females and males. There are temperance societies, and two Divisions of the "Order of the Sons of Temperance" here, laboring to restore the unfortunate to the paths of rectitude, sobriety and usefulness. Mechanics of every description, almost, are to be found here, all busily engaged in their different avocations.

There is about a half mile from town, a military depot for recruits of the U. States, constantly preparing for the service, by learning the art of war. A detachment of artillery are stationed there just now."

The town is handsomely situated: the streets are rectangular, and are all sixty feet wide—except High & Hanover, which are in breadth eighty feet. High and Hanover streets intersect in the centre of the Borough. Four streets run parallel with High street; Louther and North street, on the North; Pomfret and South street, on the South. Four streets run parallel with Hanover street; Bedford and East street, on the East; Pitt and West street, on the West.

In 1760, the commissioners of Cumberland county returned to the Assembly, sixty-four lots, in Carlisle, as belonging to the Proprietaries, and one hundred and sixteen as held by the inhabitants.

The town and adjacent country are healthy and well watered. Le Tort's spring runs along the eastern side of the town. It has its source two miles south of it, and empties into the Conodogwinet, about three miles northeast of the

borough. Trees have been planted within the last six or eight years, which add much to the beauty of the place. Through High street runs the Cumberland Valley railroad.

The Public Buildings.—The court house, now building, (Messrs. Bryant and Wilt, of Harrisburg, builders,) diagonally in the rear from the site of the former, in the west angle of the public square, is, as I have been informed, seventy feet front, ninety deep, with a colonnade in front, surrounded by a cupola, in which, a clock made by Mr. Erb, is to be put up. The building, when finished, will cost $45,000.

The former court house—a brick building—was situated on the southwest of the centre square, and had been erected about the year 1766. At a later period, the building that contained the county offices, was erected. The cupola which surmounts the court house, and contained the clock, was added in 1809. The court house, the building occupied by the county offices, and the town hall, in 1812, contiguous to the court house, were destroyed by fire on the night between the 23rd and 24th of March, 1845.

The first courts held in Carlisle, were held, according to a letter of John O'Neal, May 27, 1753, "in a temporary log building, on the northeast corner of centre square."

At present the courts are held in the EDUCATION HALL, on lot No. 99; and the public offices are kept in Beetem's Row, north of the Main street, and on the west end of the public square.

Judging from one of the "prints" of the place, much dissatisfaction is manifested from some quarter, as to the court house, now building. Dissatisfaction, perhaps better founded, was also manifested when the former court house was about being built—Proof:

"Pursuant to leave for that purpose, Mr. Allen presented to the chair a bill for purchasing a lot, and erecting a court house thereon, which being read the first time, was ordered to be laid on the table—Feb. 9, 1762.

"Sundry inhabitants of Cumberland county presented a petition, setting forth that the Trustees appointed to erect a court house and jail, have not fully answered the end of their appointment, praying for the removal of those trustees, and the appointment of others"—March 16, 1762. Votes Ass V. p. 193 & 209.

"The jail is a stone building, standing upon the northwest

corner of High and Bedford sts. It was erected in 1754, and enlarged in 1790. The citizens of Cumberland county petitioned the Assembly in 1755 for aid to complete the prison, but their application seems to have received no further notice from the honorable member than an order 'to lie on the table." In 1754, stocks and a pillory were also erected on the square, and remained until that inhuman method of punishment was abolished. Some of our old citizens yet remember having seen the ears of 'cropped' culprits nailed to the pillory."—CHARTER, &c. OF CARLISLE.

The Market House is located east of the Court House, was built in 1837; and is the third building of the kind which has been erected in the borough. It is on that part of the square, of which Mr. O'Neal, in 1753, says, "a lime kiln stands on the centre square, near what is called the *Deep Quarry*, from which is obtained good building stone."

School Buildings: one of these, a large brick building, on Church alley, was formerly the house of worship of the Methodist Episcopal Congregation, who conveyed it to the "Society of Equal Rights," and by the society it was sold to the School Directors.

It accommodates on the lower floor three Schools. The upper is appropriated to exhibitions, lectures, and other public meetings. At present (1845) occupied occasionally to hold courts in.

The other building is in Liberty alley, and was formerly used as a college. It was purchased five or six years ago, by the School Directors, and accommodates four schools.

The Common School system is in full operation in Carlisle. The whole number of schools is fifteen, in which are taught 520 male and 440 female scholars, at an annual expense of $3,020,76, raised by district tax, and, $804.00, State appropriation, making the whole cost of instruction $3.374,75; of fuel $259.00, employing 4 male and 11 female teachers The male teachers receive an average salary of $25,87 per month, and the females $18.12. The schools are open eleven months. They constitute a progressive series, in which "the branches are taught from the alphabet to the higher studies of an English education."

The *Carlisle Female Seminary*, under the superintendance of Misses Phoebe and Charlotte Paine, in which the higher branches are taught, is deservedly popular.

Dickinson College & Institute.—The original charter of the institution was granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1783. By that instrument it was determined—"that in memory of the great and important services rendered to his country, by his Excellency, John Dickinson, Esquire, President of the Supreme Executive Council, and in commemortion of his very liberal donation to the institution, the said college, shall be forever hereafter called and known by the name of Dickinson College."

The Faculty was first organized in 1784, by the election of the Rev. Charles Nisbet, D. D., of Montrose, Scotland, as President, and the appointment of Mr. James Ross, as Professor of Languages; to whom were added in the following year, the Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., as Professor of Belles Lettres, and Mr. Robert Johnston, Instructor in Mathematics. The college, under the administration of Dr. Nisbet, flourished, as much perhaps, as the times would allow.

In 1798, the spot now occupied by the college buildings, between High and Louther street and west of West street, was selected, and the first edifice erected and ready for use in 1802. The edifice was destroyed by fire in 1804, but the trustees proceeded to erect another, which was completed in September, 1805, and is now known as the west college.—Before the completion of this building, the college sustained a heavy loss in the death of Dr. Nisbet, which occurred on the 14th of February, 1804. The office of President was exercised *pro tempore* by Dr. Davidson, until, in 1809, the Rev. Jeremiah Atwater, D. D., was elected to fill the vacancy. The institution was prosperous under his direction, and the class of 1812 was the largest that had graduated for twenty years. In 1815, President Atwater resigned, and the following year the operations of the college were suspended, and were not renewed till 1821. In that year, the Rev. John M. Mason, D. D., was called to preside over the institution, and during the first part of his administration there was a considerable influx of students; but previously to his resignation, which took place May 1, 1824, the college began to decline, and continued to languish, except for brief intervals, while under the presidency of Drs. Neill, and Howe, until 1832, when the trustees determined that the operations of the institution should cease.

In 1833, the control and direction of the college was transferred to the Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New Jersey Annual Conferences of the Methdist Episcopal Church, by the resignation, from time to time, of some of the trustees, and by the election of others, named by the said conferences, in their stead, until finally a complete change was effected in the management of the institution. By this change the college took a fresh start, and the organization of the faculty was commenced by the election of the Rev. John P. Durbin as President, and the establishment of a Law Department, under the charge of the Hon. John Reed. About the same time, a Grammar school was opened, under the direction of Mr. Alexander F. Dobb. On the 10th of May, 1834. Merritt Caldwell, A. M., was chosen Professor of the Exact Sciences, and Robert Emory, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.

The requisite funds having been obtained, the grounds improved, the buildings repaired, and an important alteration affected in the charter, the operations of the college commenced again by the inductions into office, on the 10th of September, 1834, of the President and two professors elect, and by the admission of twenty students, there being at the same time about seventy pupils in the grammar school. On the 18th of July, 1837, the faculty was enlarged, by the addition of the Rev. John McClintock, A. M., as Professor of Mathematics, and William H. Allen, A. M., as Professor of Natural Science. Since this period, several changes have occured in the board of instruction.—Professor Emory having resigned, Professor McClintock assumed his duties, and in July, 1840, Colonel Thomas E. Sudler, A. M., was called to fill the chair of Mathematics, vacated by Professor McClintock.

Mr. Dobb was succeeded in the charge of the grammar school by the Rev. Stephen A. Rossel, A. M., who occupied the station several years, assisted by John L. Carey, A. M., Rev. John F. Hey, and the Rev. James Bunting. After the resignatiou of these gentlemen, the Rev. Levi Scott, A. M. was chosen Principal, and the Rev. Thomas Bowman, A. M. assistant, under whose efficient management the school still continues. Dickinson College, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church, and under the direction of its able faculty, has hitherto been prosperous, and bids fair to

realize the hopes of its early founders. A new and commodious edifice has been erected for the accommodation of the faculty and students, and a suitable building for the use of the grammar school, called Dickinson Institute. A large addition has been made to the libraries, to the chemical and philosophical apparatus, and to the mineralogical cabinet. The number of students has gradually increased, and at this time there in the college proper 107, in the grammar school 40. Total 147. The Board of Instruction is as follows:

Rev. Robert Emory, A. M., President, and Professor of Moral Philosophy.

Merrit Caldwell, A. M., Professor of Metaphysics and Political Economy.

William H. Allen, A. M., Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. John McClintock, A. M., Professor of Languages.

Thomas E. Sudler, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

Hon. John Reed, LL. D., Professor of Law.

Spencer F. Baird, A. M., Professor of Natural History and Curator of the Museum.

Rev. George R. Crooks, A. M., Principal of the Grammar School.

John K. Stayman, A. M., Assistant.

Edward L. Walker, Professor of Music.

The course of study is liberal and thorough; perhaps equal to any other in this country.

Terms of admission to the Collegiate Department.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class, must be well acquainted with Arithmetic; Geography, Outlines of Ancient and Modern History; the English, Latin and Greek Grammars; Cæsar's Commentaries; Virgil's Æneid; Cicero's Select Orations; Roman Antiquities and Mythology; Jacob's Greek Reader, and the Historical Books of the New Testament.

Candidates for any other class will be examined on the studies previously pursued by such class.

Candidates for a partial course will be examined only as to their qualifications to pursue such a course.

It is particularly recommended, however, that all, whose circumstances will justify it, should prosecute the full course

of study, being that which long experience has proved to be best suited to accomplish the great end of education—the developing and disciplining of the mind.

The character of a student's preparation for admission will materially affect the whole of his subsequent course, as many of the elementary studies cannot receive that attention in college, which their prime importance demands. It is earnestly desired, therefore, that candidates will adhere rigidly to the course of preparatory studies here prescribed, and that they will rather endeavor to perfect themselves in these, than anticipate studies which can be pursued to much greater advantage in college. It is, in general, poor economy, to attempt to prepare for admission into one of the higher classes; as it is reasonable to suppose that, with the facilities afforded at college, students will be advanced there, more rapidly and thoroughly, than they could be by teachers less favorably situated. The Grammar School of the institution presents peculiar advantages to those who wish to be thoroughly prepared for admission.

No one will be admitted to the Freshman Class, until he has completed his fourteenth year, nor to a higher class without a corresponding increase of age. And it is very desirable that the candidates should be still older, that they thus may be fitted, by greater maturity of mind and stability of character, better to appreciate the studies of their course, and to exercise that self-control, which is necessary for every college student.

All candidates for admission must produce testimonials of good moral character; and if from another college, a certificate of honorable dismission. They may present themselves for examination, at any time; but it is particularly desired, that they do so either at the commencement of a session, or during the week after Christmas.

Annual Expenses.—*College Fees*—The College bills are to be paid to the Treasurer in advance, per session: and are as follows, viz: Tuition fee, first session, $20,00; second session, $13,00. Room rent, 1st ses. $3,00; 2d, ses. $2,00. Warming and use of recitation rooms, 1st ses. $2,00; 2nd ses. $1,00. Printing, 1st ses. 75 cts.; 2d ses. 25 cts. Total amount, first session, $27,75; second session, $16,25.

Libraries.—The College Library contains about 3,800 vols. The Belles-Lettres 4,500 vols. The Union Philoso-

phical 3,700 vols. Total, 12,000 vols. All of these are accessible to every student.

Religious Instruction. Prayers, with reading of the Scriptures, are attended in the chapel, on the morning and evening of every day, except Saturday and Sunday, when the evening service is omitted. The students are also required to attend public worship twice on the Sabbath—in the morning, at such church, always, as their parents or guardians may designate in writing.

Terms and Vacations.—The collegiate year is divided into two sessions.

The first, beginning on the 15th of September, and ending on the Friday before the first of April; the second, beginning at the termination of the first, and ending at Commencement, on the second Tuesday in July. The only regular vacation, then, is the interval from Commencement till the 15th of September; to which may be added, at the discretion of the Faculty, a few days recess at Christmas, and at the end of the first session.

The government of the institution is strictly parental. It is designed to secure attention to study, and correctness of deportment, not so much by the enforcement of rigid enactments, as by cultivating in the student, a taste for intellectual pursuits, and virtuous habits. But while youthful indiscretion will be treated with lenity, it is resolved that incurable indolence, bad morals, and pecuniary extravagance, shall not be suffered to remain to exert their corrupting influence within the walls

A faithful record is kept of the standing of each student, and a report of it is sent monthly to his parent or guardian.

For the benefit of indigent students, it has been provided, that in cases where the Faculty are satisfied that a student of approved character is unable to pay his tuition money, the Treasurer may take his note or bond for it, which shall not bear interest until two years after his leaving College, and shall never be put in suit."

Presbyterian Churches.—Upwards of a century ago, the Presbyterians built a log church on the Conodogwinet creek, at a place now called the "Meeting-house Springs." The first pastor was the Rev. Samuel Thompson. No vestige of this building now remains. In the burying ground are to be seen several grave-stones emblazoned with coats of arms.

Shortly after Carlisle was laid out, a Presbyterian congregation was organized in it. A church was built,* and George Duffield, D. D., ordained pastor in 1761. About 1760, a license was obtained from Governor Hamilton, authorizing the congregation to raise by lottery "a small sum of money to enable them to build a decent house for the worship of God," and in 1766, the minister and others petitioned the Assembly for the passage of an act to compel the "managers to settle," and the "adventurers to pay;" the settlement of the lottery having been for a "considerable time deferred" by reason of the "confusions occasioned by the Indian wars." The act prayed for was passed.

A short time afterwards, the congregation in the country, then under the care of the Rev. Mr. Steele, constructed a two story house of worship in town; and some time before the Revolution erected the present First Presbyterian church, on the northwest corner of the centre square. The two church parties differed somewhat in doctrinal views, and were called the "Old Lights" and "New Lights." Mr. Duffield's congation erected a gallery in Mr. Steele's church, and the two parties worshipped separately. After the removal of Mr. Duffield to Philadelphia, and the death of Mr. Steele, the two congregations united, and called, in 1785, the Reverend Robert Davidson.

By act of Assembly of 1786, the congregation thus united was incorporated.

In 1833, a portion of the congregation, by reason of a doctrinal dispute, organized another congregation, and worshipped in the County-hall till 1834, when they built the Second Presbyterian church, on the corner of South Hanover and Pomfret streets. The new congregation was incorporated in the latter year.

St. John's Church.—The church edifice is situated on the northeast corner of the public square. Its corner stone was laid in 1825.

*Extract of a letter from John Armstrong to Richard Peters,
Carlisle, 30 June, 1757.

To-morrow we begin to haul stones for the building of a meeting house on the north side of the square; there was no other convenient place. I have avoided the place you once pitched for a church. The stones are raised out of Colonel Stanwix's entrenchment, we will want help in this political as well as religious work.

Robert Callender, George Croghan, Thomas Smallman & Thomas Butler, presented to the Assembly, in 1765, a petition in behalf of the "members of the church of England in Cumberland county," representing that they had "in part erected a church in Carlisle, wherein to worship Almighty God; but from the smallness of their number, and distressed state of the country consequent upon the Indian wars," they were unable to finish it, and praying the house to consider their condition and grant them such relief as they in their wisdom should deem meet. The same year an act was passed authorizing them to raise a sufficient sum for the desired purpose by lottery; but whether they availed themselves of it, does not appear. The church then erected stood until the present one was built near the same spot.

An itinerant missionary for the counties of York and Cumberland, was maintained by the "Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts," for several years after these counties were founded. This office, as late as 1766, was held by the Rev. William Thomson, son of the first Presbyterian pastor at the "Meeting-house Springs."

German Reformed and Evangelical Lutheran Churches.—The German Reformed and Evangelical Lutheran congregations, were organized about 1765; the latter under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Butler. They worshipped on alternate sabbaths in the same church,—which stood on the present German Reformed burying ground,—until 1807, when each congregation erected a house of worship for its own use. The Lutherans built theirs on the corner of Louther and Bedford streets. It is their present place of worship. Their church was incorporated in 1811.

The German Reformed church was located on the lot now occupied by the Preparatory school building of Dickinson College. Having sold it, they built, in 1827, a church at the corner of High and Pitt streets, which they afterwards sold to the Methodist Episcopal congregation, and in 1835 erected the one which they now occupy in Louther street. They were incorporated in 1811.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Soon after the Revolution, the Methodist ministers commenced their labors in Carlisle, worshipping first in the market-place, then in the court house, and subsequently in a small building in Pomfret street, in which last place they formed a class of about 12 members,

in 1792 or 1793. Their number increased, and in a few years afterward they built a small stone house in Pitt street, in which they worshipped a short time, and then erected a brick edifice in Church alley. Having sold this in 1835, they purchased from the German Reformed congregation the stone church on the corner of Pitt and High streets, which they have much improved and beautified. In this they now worship. The congregation was incorporated in 1838.

Roman Catholic Church.—This edifice is built in the figure of a cross. Its location is on Pomfret street. It was erected in 1807, and enlarged in 1823. The lot upon which it stands was at an early day owned by the Jesuits of Conewago, who had upon it a small log church, in which the Roman Catholic congregation worshipped until the present one was built.

Associate Presbyterian Church.—The Associate Presbyterian congregation of Carlisle was organized in 1798. The lot on West street, upon which the church is built, was conveyed, in consideration of £6, by the Messrs. Penns, in 1796, to Wm. Blair, Wm. Moore, John Smith, and John McCoy, trustees of the Associate Presbyterian congregation, adhering to the subordination of the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania, of which the Rev. John Marshall & James Clarkson were then members. The building was put up in 1802, and the Rev. Francis Pringle, their first pastor, called the same year.

African Churches.—These are situated, two in Locust alley, and the third in Pomfret street.

United States Barracks.—The barracks are located about one-half mile from the town, but within the borough limits. They were built in 1777. The workmen employed were Hessians captured at Trenton. The barracks will garrison 2000 men. A school of cavalry practice has recently been established at them, by the Government, and the buildings handsomely fitted up under the direction of Capt. E. V. Sumner, commanding the post.

The Carlisle Bank.—The Banking-house stands on North Hanover street, near the public square. The institution was governed by thirteen directors, and had a capital paid in of $230,000. Business hours from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.; and discount day Tuesday. The charter of the Bank expired in 1845.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

BOROUGHS, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.

Shippensburg, Newville, Stoughstown, Newburgh, Springfield, Centreville, Smoketown, Papertown, Mechanicsburg, Trindle Spring, Hoguestown, Kingston, Lisburn, Churchtown, Worleystown, Shepperdstown, Centre Square, Shiremanstown, New Cumberland, Bridge Port, Wormleysburg, Fairview, Whitehill, Milltown, Frogstown, Sporting Hill.

Shippensburg, the oldest town, except York, west of the Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania, is a post town and borough, situated on the western boundary of this county, twenty-one miles south west of Carlisle. It is surrounded by a fertile, limestone country, well improved, and now principally cultivated by Germans, though originally wholly settled by Irish, a few of whose worthy descendants still occupy the farms of their forefathers, the first pioneers of the country.

When Cumberland was first organized, 1750, the Courts were held here; and when removed to Carlisle, a great excitement was produced, by reason of the removal of the courts, throughout the upper part of the county. In 1755, the government commenced erecting a fort in this place.—During the French and Indian war, two forts, Fort Morris and Fort Franklin were erected; the remains of one of these were, until lately, still to be seen. The incidents in the early history of this place, are replete with thrilling interest; many of which have already been noticed in the preceding part of this compilation.

In addition to these, the following letters, relating to *incidents* and facts, of days gone by, are here introduced.

In the spring of 1755, Richard Peters, Secretary, was in Shippensburg, on business connected with the opening of the road from Carlisle westward to Youghieghany, and while here, wrote the following letter to Governor Hunter.

Shippensburg, 18th May, 1755.

Sir—I desired to John Armstrong to write to you; and as he is per-

fectly acquainted with the whole affair of the roads, his information and sentiments will be sufficient for you to proceed upon. Perhaps a new commission will not be necessary, and may breed contention. I may send an express, if necessary, after seeing one on the spot, or at least send a letter to Carlisle to go by the next post.

I hear one half of the horses from the county of York are poor and unfit for service and will be rejected.

Mr. John St. Clair went to discover a new road, but finding none, returned to the General (Braddock at Fort Cumberland, T. D. R.); they concluded to take the old road to the Meadows.

I shall not wait on the General till I have settled the matter of the roads. It will take me three days at least.

I hear but a poor account of the Indians of this province. Mr. Callender says he met Mr. Gist in his return from Carolina, and he brings an account that four or five hundren Southern Indians will engage with and assist General Braddock, but I doubt it.

P. S. I am at a loss how a letter will find me. I believe the Camp is the likeliest place, where I suppose to be sometime this week, and to stay if convenient.

Mr. Charles Swaine, wrote Governor Morris,

Shippensburg, June 14th, 1755.

May it please your Honor:

I arrived at this place on Monday, and judge there are sufficient buildings for storing the provisions without erecting any; these will want but a small repair, except the fastings, and to be had on easy terms, as they are all left to be possessed by any one who will inhabit them. The owners do not seem inclined to take any advantage of their being wanted on this occasion. I find not above two pastures here; those but mean as to grass, from drought; but there is a fine range of forage for upwards of four miles in the woods, quite to the foot of the South mountain; also a good run of water, that the cattle will be continually improving after they come here; I shall use the methods practiced here for keeping their beasts together; have a constant watch on them; daily see them myself. I can find but little cellaring here, for securing the pork, but have pitched on a shady and dry spot in the woods for making a cellar, for, what I cannot store in such cellars as are in the town. There are no bricks here, and little lime at present, so the making ovens would be difficult, and if made of clay, then there would be some iron work wanting. But if his Excellency has ordered bread, as I mentioned in my former letter, I believe it may be contracted for in Lancaster county.

The principal expense which seems to attend the Magazine here, will be the hire of some persons to attend the cattle, also to watch the stores and pork, for they assured me there are many ill disposed persons in these parts, who would both take the pork and break into the stores, if not watched. I shall act with the greatest prudence and regard as to the expense, in this, or any other part of my commission, and in taking care to make no further expense than what is immediately necessary. Quarter Master Lesley* called on me yesterday and

* Mr. Lesley was Assistant Commissary to Sir John St. Clair, Deputy Quarter Master General under Gen. Edward Braddock. Mr. Matthew Lesley was wounded, on the 9th July, 1755, at Braddock's defeat.

informed me that he had seen Scott, the miller, who advised him to acquaint me that he had brought up almost as much wheat as to make the flour I should want. The coopers in these parts have plantations, and they but occasionally work at their trades, have at present but few staves by them, those thin and green, and it would take up a considerable time to procure any quantity. The mills also here have no bolting cloths, so that they make only a coarse flour. I can hear nothing as to the express, any more than that he is arrived at the camp; but I propose, if I do not see him to-day, to return towards Lancaster, in hopes to find your Honor's orders, and also give an account of the post of what is done to the flour.

In another letter, dated July 4, 1755, Mr. Shippen says, "I shall give orders to Mr. Burd's servant, a cooper, to take charge of some cattle, as Mr. Swaine shall direct; the cattle are provided with a range of pasture. But the place which shall be agreed on by the General (Braddock) for the magazine, ought to be protected by at least 20 or 30 soldiers; and there should be a *blockade* built; otherwise they may easily destroy the cattle, for they (the Indians) can march through the woods undiscovered, within twenty miles of Shippensburg; and they may come these twenty miles, one way, on a path, leaving Jacob Pyatt's, near Tuscarora mountain, on the right hand, and see but two houses, till they are within two miles of my place."

After General Braddock's defeat, Col. Dunbar, after staying some time with his army on the frontiers, received orders from Gen. Shirley, upon whom the command of the American forces devolved, on the death of Braddock, to repair with his men to Albany. Previously, however, Col. Dunbar requested a conference with Governor Morris, at Shippensburg. The Governor addressed him a letter, to which the Colonel replied, as follows:

Shippensburg, August 17, 1755.

Sir:—I had the favor of your letter by the express that brought me General Shirley's orders. The condition, both officers and soldiers are in, makes it absolutely necessary to repair many deficiencies, before we proceed on such a march, or voyage, as you will see us in about twelve days. I will say no more on that head.

We have not half the tents we should have—we should have shoes, shirts, stockings, camp kettles: and flasks are few. Every thing taken to the place of action is absolutely lost. Neither officer nor soldier saved more than was on their backs—more than half the arms are lost.—Prov. Rec. N. 202.

James Burd writes to Ed. Shippen, at Lancaster, Nov. 22,

1755. "We, for these two days past, have been working at our Fort here, and believe we shall work this day (Sunday). This town is full of people." (See p. 92.)

Many of the frontier settlers, in their flight for life, from the Indians, took refuge here. In July, 1763, there were here, one thousand three hundred and eighty-four, of those poor, distressed inhabitants. Of these, three hundred and one were male adults, three hundred and forty-five women, and seven hundred and thirty-eight children; many of whom were obliged to lie in stables, barns, cellars, and under old, leaky sheds; the dwelling houses being all crowded (p. 142). The inhabitants were kept in constant alarm for eight or ten years, not knowing at what moment they would be surprised by a blood-thirsty enemy.

"The 19th of March, 1764, the Indians carried off five people from within nine miles of Shippensburg, and shot one man through the body. The enemy, supposed to be eleven in number, were pursued successfully by about one hundred provincials. The houses of John Stewart, Adam Simms, James M'Cammon, William Baird, James Kelly, Stephen Caldwell and John Boyd, were burnt. These people lost all their grain, which they had thrashed out, with the intention to send it, for safety, further down among the inhabitants."—*Gordon's His. Pa.* p. 624.

Shippensburg was once an exceedingly brisk place, made so by hundreds of wagons stopping here on their way to, and from Pittsburg, and Philadelphia; but since the railroad has been in successful operation, wagoning, through this place, has measureably ceased; and, Shippensburg, feels the effects; but owing to its peculiar locality; will always command a reasonable share of business. A number of houses have lately been erected in this ancient town. At present it contains nearly three hundred dwellings.

The town was incorporated, January 21, 1819. The population in 1810, was 1,159; in 1820, 1,410; in 1830, 1,308; in 1840, 1,473; at present (1845) about 1,525. It contains eighteen stores, several taverns, one printing office, from which a weekly paper is issued, entitled 'The Weekly News,' edited by Mr. J. L. Baker. The churches are, Presbyterian, Associate Reformed, Lutheran and German Reformed, Union Bethel, Catholic, Methodist, and an African church. In 1844, there were six schools, with upwards of three hundred

scholars in the Borough. The Cumberland Valley railroad passes through this place; also a turnpike. McMean's run, a branch of the Conodogwinet creek passes through the town, and turns several mills.

NEWVILEE, a post town and borough, in Newton township, on Spring creek, twelve miles from Carlisle, in the northwest part of the county, within half a mile (north) of the Cumberland Valley railroad. It is a place of some considerable business; it contains about one hundred dwellings, several mills, taverns and churches, viz: one Presbyterian, one Seceder, and Lutheran. The town was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, 26th February, 1817; and according to the census of 1840, its population was 564, and contained six stores and three taverns. There are three public schools in the borough, with about one hundred and fifty scholars, supported at an expense of $441,04, paid to teachers, and $38,58 for fuel.

STOUGHSTOWN, a post village, in Newton township, on the turnpike road leading from Carlisle to Chambersburg, near the eastern boundary of the township, fourteen miles west of Carlisle, and seven east of Shippensburg, contains twelve or fifteen dwellings, one store and a tavern, kept for many years by the late Colonel Stough, and by his son at present. Near this place is a large spring, from which a fine mill stream issues.

NEWBURGH, a post village in Hopewell township, laid out some twenty or more years ago by Mr. Trimble, contains twenty or more dwellings, two stores and a tavern.

SPRINGFIELD.—This village derives its name from a large spring, that throws out a volume of water sufficient to turn several mill wheels, within a few rods of the spring, and forms a considerable stream, having its banks studded with mills. It is fourteen miles southwest of Carlisle, and contains about fifty dwellings, a store, a tavern and school house. The situation and vicinity are very romantic. The inhabitants are distinguished for industry.

CENTREVILLE, is a small village on the Walnut Bottom road, leading from Carlisle to Shippensburg, and is in a well improved, fertile region of country; it contains a store and tavern.

SMOKETOWN, on the road leading from Carlisle to Newville, consists of a few houses.

Papertown, south of Carlisle, on the Carlisle and Hanover turnpike, laid out some years ago by Barber & Mullen, owners of an extensive paper mill, at this place.

Mechanicsburg, post town and borough, situated in Silver Spring township, in the heart of the most fertile and best improved regions of Cumberland Valley, on the Trindle Spring road leading from Harrisburg to Carlisle, eight miles from the former and ten from the latter; it is next to Carlisle and Shippensburg, one of the most flourishing towns in this county; its local advantages are many, being accessible, and intersected by well improved roads, from various sections of the country; the surrounding vicinage is densely settled, and the population in general distinguished for their industry. As a place of business, it is one of no ordinary importance. The town is of comparatively recent origin.—Forty years ago the greater part of the site of the town was covered with woods; a few straggling houses were to be seen, of which only one or two of the first remain.

It is not more than thirty years since the first brick house was erected in the place. This was built in the western part of the town, by Lewis Zearing, Esq., shortly after the late war. A number of houses had been erected before any lots were regularly laid out. About twenty-five years ago, John Gosweiler, laid out a number of lots in the eastern part of the town, where soon some six or eight houses were erected. In the year 1828, Henry Stouffer laid out some lots in the central part of the town; and a new impetus was given to the place; a number of dwellings were erected. In 1829, '30, and 31, between twenty and thirty houses were put up. In December 1831, Major Henry Lease and David Brenizer, having purchased eight or ten acres from George Steinbring, laid out thirty-three lots on the south side of Main street. From that time forward the town has gtadually increased, till it numbers at present (1845) one hundred and thirty-three comfortable dwellings, whereof 41 are of bricks, 67 frame, and 25 plastered; a number of mechanics shops, four churches, viz: a Union Church, Methodist, Lutheran, and another, styled a "Union Bethel," a commodious school house in which three public schools are taught, 6 stores, 2 apothecaries, 3 taverns, 3 ware or store houses on the rail road, 4 tailor shops, 2 milliners, 3 mantua makers, 2 hatters, 4 shoe makers, 3 saddlers, 4 cabinet makers, 4 carpenters,

3 weavers, 1 silk dyer, 2 tinners, 2 chair makers, 1 painter, 1 cooper, 2 coachmakers, 3 blacksmiths, 3 butchers, a foundry and machine shop, with a population rising of 800. In 1830 the population was 554, in 1840, 670.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad passes through the borough, north of Main street. The town was incorporated as a borough, by an act passed April 12, 1828. In pursuance of which, a Burgess and Town Council were elected, of which Lewis Zearing, Esq., was President, and Dr. Jacob Baughman, clerk.

Sometime in 1835 or '36 Dr. Jacob Weaver, established the first printing office in the place. He edited and published a spirited, literary paper, entitled, "The Microcosm," but for the want of adequate patronage, it was suspended: and shortly afterwards, A. F. Cox, commenced the publication of "The School Visitor." This shared the fate of its predecessor. Lately, another paper has been started by Mr. Sprigman, entitled "The Independent Press."

Trindle Spring, one mile west of Mechanicsburg, is named after one Trindle, an early settler. Here is a cluster of houses, a tavern, a tan yard, and a church contiguous.—The church is a neat brick building held in common by the German Reformed and Lutherans.

Roxberry, partly in Silver Spring; but principally in Monroe township, is a small village, consisting of "a long string" of houses, along the road leading from Mechanicsburg to Carlisle, seven miles east of the latter place. There are here sixteen dwellings, and several mechanics' shops, situated in a rocky place. Paul Reamer, about thirty years ago, erected the first house.

Hoguestown, a post village, in Silver Spring township, is nine miles west of Harrisburg, on the turnpike road leading to Carlisle; it is a handsomely situated village in a fertile and well improved limestone country, and contains between twenty and thirty dwellings (a few of which are of brick) including those contiguous, two stores, three taverns, a school house, an extensive tannery, several mechanics' shops. A small stream called Hogues run flows hard by the village and empties into the Conodogwinet creek not far off.

Middlesex, in Northmiddleton township, on the turnpike road from Harrisburg to Carlisle, at or near the confluence

of Le Tort's creek with the Conodogwinet, three miles east of Carlisle, is a cluster of houses, consisting of 11 dwellings, in one of which a tavern is kept; a grist mill, a saw mill, and plaster and oil mill, a woollen factory, principally owned by Charles B. Penrose, Esq. There is also a small store here.

Mrs. Murphy, who died at the age of 100, in 1803, remembered that the first "Indian track" to go westward was to cross at Simpson's Ferry, four miles below Harris's, then across Conodogwinet, at Middlesex, thence up the mountain across Croghan's. (Sterret's Gap,) thence down the mountain and across Shearman's creek, at Gibson's, thence by Dick's Gap, thence by Shearman's valley by Concord, to the burnt cabbins, thence to the west of the Alleghany.—*Watson's Annals*, ii. 122.

There were several paths westward. John Harris, who had been westward prior to 1754, notices the following points, with the intermediate distances.

"From my Ferry to Geo. Croghad's, 5 miles; to Kittatinny mountains 9; to Andrew Montour's 5; Tuscarora hill 9; Thos. Mitchell's sleeping place 3; Tuscarora 14; Cove spring 10; Shadow of Death 8; Black Log 3—66 miles to this point. The road forks to Raystown and Frankstown; we continued to Raystown. To the Three Springs 10; Sidling Hill Gap 8; Juniata hill 8; Crossings at Juniata 8; Snake's spring 8; Raystown 4; Shawana cabins 8; Alleghany hill 6; Edmunds swamp 8; Stoney creek 6; Kicheney Paulin's house (Indian) 6; Clearfields 7; to the other side of Laurel hill 5; Loyal Hanning 6; Big Bottom 8; Chestnut ridge 8; to the parting of the roads 4; thence one road leads to Shanoppintown, the other to Kiscomenettas Old Town—To Big Lick 3; Beaver dams 6; James Dunning's sleeping place 8; Cockeye's cabin 8; Four mile run 11; Shanoppintown on Allegheny river 4; to Logstown down the river 18; distance by the old road 246 miles."

"Now beginning at the Black Log—Frankstown road to Aughwick 6, Jack Armstrong's Narrows (so called from his being murdered here) 8, Standing Stone (about 14 feet high and 6 inches square) 10: At each of the last places we crossed Juniata—the next and last crossing of Juniata 8, Branch of Juniata 10, Big Lick 10, Frank's (Stephen's) town 5, Beaver dams 10, Alleghany hill 4, Clearfield's 6, John

Hart's sleeping place 12, Shawanese cabins 24, Shaver's sleeping place at two large licks 12, Eighteen mile run 12, Ten mile Lick 6, to Kiscomenettas town on the creek which runs into the Alleghany river six miles down, almost as large as Schuylkill 10, Chartier's landing on Alleghany 8, &c." —COMPILER.

KINGSTON, a post village in Silver Spring township, on the turnpike road from Harrisburg to Carlisle, six miles from the latter and ten from the former, is situated in the heart of a well improved, fertile country; and consists of twenty dwellings, two stores, two churches, one Lutheran, and one held by the Evangelical Association, and the usual number of handicraft found in country villages. The town receives a supply of water conducted in pipes, a distance of 1100 feet, from a spring or well on Peter Kissinger's farm. The village was laid out by John King, about twenty years ago, after whom it is named.

LISBURN, a post village, in Allen township, on the Yellow Breeches creek, on a public road leading from Carlisle to York, sixteen miles from the former, and eighteen from the latter; and seven miles from Harrisburg, in the southeastern part of the county, consists of 40 dwellings, principally log buildings, two stores, one tavern, a grist mill and saw mill, a Union church and school house, and has the usual number of mechanics, commonly found in country villages.

It is an old town, part of it, north of the public road, having been laid out 80 years ago by Gerard Erwin, and that part south of the road in 1785, by Alexander Frazer and James Oren.

CHURCHTOWN, a post town, in Monroe township, is so named because a church, held by the Lutherans and German Reformed, had been built here some ten or fifteen years before the town commenced. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile portion of the county, on the main road from Shippensburg to Mechanicsburg; six miles from Carlisle. It consists of forty-one dwellings, several of which are fine, substantial brick buildings, four stores, two taverns, one school house, a church.

Jacob Wies built the first house here about forty years ago. Some of the early settlers in the vicinity of Churchtown were, the Messrs. Strach, Weis, Bricker, Wolf, Rankin, Martin, Scott, Johnston, Crocket, Thornberry, now Ege's forge.

Worleystown, in Monroe township, on the main road leading from Carlisle to Dillsburg, three miles and a half from the latter, and seven from Carlisle, was laid out about 30 years ago, and consists of 10 or 12 dwellings. It is near the Yellow Breeches creek.

Shepperdstown, a post village, in Allen township, on the State road, leading from Gettysburg in Adams county, eight miles from Harrisburg and twelve from Carlisle, five from Dillsburg in York county, and three from Mechanicsburg; situated on an elevated spot, having a commanding view of Cumberland Valley. It consists of 18 dwellings, one store, one tavern. Near it is a Union church, also occupied by a common school.

Centre Square, a mile west of Shepperdstown, consists of a cluster of eight dwellings and several shops, and a tavern and store. This place had its origin about 25 years ago, when Messrs. John Berkey and Jacob Berkey, each erected a small log house.

Shiremanstown, a post village, partly in Hampden and partly in Allen township, on the main road leading from Carlisle to New Cumberland, usually called Simpson's Ferry road, is five miles west of Harrisburg, and twelve miles east from Carlisle, and situated in a fertile and highly improved portion of the county, the soil being limestone and well cultivated.

The first house erected here was built by Daniel Scherbahn, executor of George Schnebely, for the widow of the deceased, in the summer of 1813. When the first house was built, all on the south side of the road, was one dense forest. In 1814 John Davis erected the house now occupied by Dr. Mateer. Both these are on the north side of the road. A few years after, Henry Zearing erected one on the south side of the road, now owned by George Rupp, jr., and occupied as a public house. Shortly afterwards, Martin Zearing erected a brick house north of the road. George Sipe, Isaac Goshert and Christian Shroll, each erected a house, soon after the brick one had been built. About the year 1827 and 1828 several more, by Jacob Rupp and others, when it was called Shiremanstown, after Daniel Shireman, deceased, who held considerable property here at the time. On the death of Shireman, John Rupp, and George Rupp, jr., executors of Shireman, laid out an additional number of

lots in 1841, since which the town has steadily increased, and now numbers about 60 dwellings, two stores, one tavern, a school house and Union church.

This fall (1845) Jacob Markel laid out some additional lots, and several houses have already been built on 'Markel's Addition.' The Cumberland Valley railroad passed by, immediately north of the village. Population 275.

There are two churches in the immediate vicinity of this town: Salems Church, owned by the German Reformed and Lutherans, half a mile north of it; and another, one-fourth of a mile east of the town, owned by the United Brethren in Christ. The former was erected nearly fifty years ago.

Friedens Kirch, or Salems Church.—Fifty years ago a German Reformed congregation was organized in the lower part of Cumberland county, by the Revd. Anthony Hautz. In 1797 this congregation agreed, as appears from documentary evidence, to build the house (now exclusively occupied as a school house) for the purpose of holding their religious meetings in it, and for school purposes, till a church would be built.

The following is a copy of the original subscription paper.

"Den 4 Tag April, A. D. 1797, ist die Gemeinde einig worden mit dem Johannes Schopp fuer sein alt Haus fuer ein Schulhaus, und eine Zeitlang fuer Kirch darin zuhalten; und er hat der Gemeinde das Haus erlaubt fuer fuenfzehn Pfund.

"Wir Unterschreiber versprechen auch dazu zubezahlen; wir mit unserer eigener Hand.

"Friedrich Lang £2, 5s. Jonas Rupp £2, 5s. Johannes Schopp £3. Johannes Schnevely 15s. George Wuermle 15s. George Wild 7s, 6d. Conrad Weber 7s, 6d. Martin Thomas 3s. Johannes Schwartz 11s, 4d. Philip Heck 7s, 6d. Adam Viehman 7s, 6d. Jacob Colp £1, 10s. John Merkle £3. Casper Swarts 7s, 6d. Christyan Swartz 7s, 6d. Abraham Wolf 7s, 6d. Friedrich Schweitzer 7s, 6d. Martin Hausser £5. Johannes Eberly £4, 17s, 6d. Elisabeth Lang, Wittfrau 15s."

"On the 26th of May, 1797, the congregation obtained leeds for the land connected with the school house, from Henry Snevely, and Nicholas Kreutzer. In 1798, the church was erected under the superintendence of the following building committee, viz: Friedrich Lang, Jonas Rupp,

Leonard Swarts, and the Revd. Anthony Hautz, then stationed at Carlisle and Trindle spring.

"Martin Rupp and Thomas Anderson were the builders.

"A Lutheran congregation had been organized about the year 1791 or 1792, who had a house for public worship in Louther Manor, several miles northeast of 'Friedens Kirch.' This congregation made overtures to the vestry of the German Reformed congregation, May 18, 1806, to pay them £405, 17s, 3d, being one-half of the cost of Friedens Kirch, land, and building of school-house, and inclosing the grave yard. This sum, it was proposed to put on interest for the use of the German Reformed congregation; part of which, however, was taken to pay the organ, which cost $466,67. It was purchased of Conrad Doll, of Lancaster, July 6th, 1807.

At the time of the sale of one half of the church to the Lutherans, the following persons constituted the vestry of the congregations. *German Reformed*, Frederick Lang, Jonas Rupp, Frederick Schweitzer, Christian Swiler, Henry Manessmith and Martin Rupp. *Lutherans*, Nicholas Kreutzer, John Wormley, Christoph Eichelberger, Andrew Shuely, Christofel Gramlig and Daniel Scherban.

The joint congregations purchased, April 20, 1812, five acres more, on which the present dwelling house, contiguous to the church, is erected. In 1830, another small parcel of ground was purchased to enlarge the grave yard. [Communicated by John Rupp].

New Cumberland, formerly called Haldeman's town, having been laid out by Jacob M. Haldeman, about twenty five years ago, is a post village, and thriving borough in Allen township, three miles below the Harrisburg bridge, at the confluence of the Yellow Breeches creek with the Susquehanna river; seventeen miles from Carlisle. It contains about forty dwellings, principally brick buildings, four stores, two churches, one tavern, two saw mills, one for sawing laths, a patent pump factory, and flouring mill, a Methodist church. Population in 1840, 284, at present (1845) about 315. The York turnpike road passes through this borough.

Some years ago, Jacob M. Haldeman owned and carried on a forge; and at a later period, Mr. Pratt, had an extensive nail factory in oprration here; but has moved it to Fairview. The lumber trade is carried on extensively. An ex-

tensive tannery is in operation here. In the height of the Multicaulis mania, an association for the manufacture of silk was started in this town.

In the early part of the last century the Shawanese Indians had a town here. It was for many years the landing place of Peter Chartier, a Shawanese, an Indian Agent, and an individual of some notoriety. He owned at one time six hundred acres of land, bounded by the Yellow Breeches creek and Susquehanna river, as appears from the following extracts taken from the Records in the Land office at Harrisburg.

"By virtue of a warrant dated, May 5th, 1739, there was surveyed on the 2d May last (1740) unto Peter Chartier of the county of Lancaster, a tract of land situate within our Manor of Paxtan, in the said county: Beginning at a Beech tree on the Banks of the said (Susquehanna) river, and extending thence by the other part of the said Manor, south fifty-four degrees, west two hundred and fifty perches to a post, and south thirty-six degrees, two hundred and fifty-five perches to a white walnut tree by the side of the creek called Yellow Breeches creek; thence down by the same several courses two hundred and ninety-two perches to Susquehanna river; thence up the several courses of the same three hundred and ninety perches, to the place of beginning, containing six hundred acres."

This tract of land embraced the present site of New Cumberland, Messrs. Freeman's, Haldeman's and Martin's farm. A few years after this survey had been made Peter Chartier settled on, or near the Allegheny river, about forty miles above Pittsburg, at what was called Old Town or Chartier's Old Town.* He subsequently proved treacherous to the English. In 1744, he accepted a military commission under the French and prevailed upon some Shawanese Indians of Old Town to move to the French settlements on the Mississippi.

In the spring of 1744, April 18, at the head of four hundred of Shawanese, well armed with guns, pistols, and cutlaeses, he surprised and took prisoner two Indian traders, James Dinnew and Peter Tostee, on the Allegheny river, robbed them of all their effects to the amount of £1600.

* Weiser's Journal, Aug. 1748.

Sometime afterwards a few of the seduced Shawanese returned again to the English, and acknowledged they had been misled, and had carried on a private correspondence with the French.— Votes. Assem. iv. 13. Prov. Rec. K. 347, L. 362, 420, 437.

Governor George Thomas, in his message to the Assembly, April 25, 1745, says: "I have just received information that Peter Chartier, after disposing of his effects in this government, is gone to the enemy (French). His conduct for some years past has rendered him generally suspected; and it seems my reprimanding him for some very exceptionable parts of it, is made use of amongst other things to excuse his infidelity. Had he been punished as he deserved, for the villainous report he spread two years ago, among the back inhabitants, in order to spirit them up against such of the Six Nations as should happen to travel through those parts of the country, he would not have been at this time with the enemy; but an apprehension that the Shawanese, whose perfidious blood partly runs in Chartier's veins, might resent upon our traders any severities to him, restrained me from making use of such, and induced me to use the gentle method of reproof, which his brutish disposition had construed into an affront.

"I am likewise informed, that he has persuaded a considerable number of the Shawanese to remove from their old town, to a greater distance upon another river, and it is not to be doubted but that a savage person of his temper, will do us all the mischief he can. If you think it worth while, I will send a special messenger to persuade those Shawnese to return to their former place of abode, or I will take any other method you shall advise; though it is my opinion, the advantages of the trade excepted, the further these people remove from our borders, the better it will be for us. I have written letters from time to time to the Shawnese chiefs, inviting them down to Philadelphia, and particularly a very kind one last fall, which Peter Shaver tells me he delivered; but that I have of late received no answer, may be imputed to Chartier's influence over them; and it is too probable that he will make use of it to defeat future attempts we shall make to revive their friendship with us."—Votes Ass. iv. 2.

Pridge Port, at the west end of the Harrisburg bridge,

consists of four or five dwellings, and one tavern, owned by Mr. Church.

WORMLEYSBURG, was laid out by John Wormley, Esq. in the fall of 1815, after whom it is called; and is in East-pennsborough township, on the right bank of the Susquehanna, immediately above the Harrisburg bridge. It contains about fifty dwellings, one tavern, two grocery stores, a school house, a Methodist meeting house, and the usual number of handicrafts, common in small villages. From its peculiar situation, and being contiguous to the Cumberland Valley railroad depot, a fine lumber trade is carried on here. The principal, and best dwellings, were erected by the proprietor and his sons. It is worthy of notice that Mr. Wormley was for many years the proprietor of the Ferry known by his name. Population about 280. [S. Oyster].

FAIRVIEW, was laid out by Abraham Neidig, Esq. 1815. It is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Conodogwinet creek, with the Susquehanna river, about two miles above the Harrisburg bridge, in East-pennsboro township; and contains about fifty dwellings, one store, school house, a church recently built belonging to the United Brethren, and a number of mechanics' shops. Population about 250. Contiguous to it, are an extensive rolling mill and nail factory, owned by Mr. Pratt & co., giving employment to at least one hundred hands, which has contributed much to the late and rapid improvements of the town. From its former torpid state, it has been roused into activity, by this factory. The Conodogwinet is crossed here by a substantial wooden bridge. In 1700, to 1720, the Indians had a town here.—See p. 352.

WHITE HILL, a post village, in East Pennsboro' township, on the rail road, one mile west from the Susquehanna river, consists of seven dwellings. This has sprung up within the last three or four years; and is named after the Hon. Robert Whitehill, who had been for many years an active representative of the inhabitants of Cumberland county in our State, as well as National hall, of legislation.

Robert Whitehill, son of James and Rachel Whitehill, was born, A. D., 1738, July 29th in the Pequea settlement, Lancaster county, where his parents had settled, before Lancaster county was organized. He enjoyed, when a lad, the advantages of a good school edacation, such as the best common schools afforded; but subsequently, he enlarged his

stock of useful information, which proved alike beneficial to him and serviceable to his country.

In 1770, Mr. Whitehill purchased from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, two tracts of land in Lauther Manor, viz: No. 17 and part of lot No. 2. (see page 356). In the spring of 1771 he left Lancaster county and settled in Cumberland, a few miles west of the Susquehanna. On his land thus purchased, he erected the first stone house in the Manor, ad which he occupied, till April 8th, 1813, when he died. When M. Whitehill first settled here there were but few houses in Lauther Manor,* which contained from eight to ten thousand acres.

Mr. Whitehill long represented Cumberland county in various capacities. He was elected a member of the convention held in Philadelphia, in July 1776, in which the Declaration of Independence by Congress was approved, and other highly important measures were adopted, among which were the Constitution of Pennsylvania, the Bill of Rights, &c., &c. He was also a member of the Asssembly held in Philadelphia, in November 1776, which continued in session until the 18th of September 1777, when it was removed to Lancaster, and assembled there the 29th September, 1777, and continued in session until the 11th Sept. 1778. Subsequently to this he was occasionally a member of either branch of the Legislature. He was a member of the Convention that adopted the late constitution of Pennsylvania (in the printed constitution his name does not appear, he was so much opposed to some of its provisions, that he refused to affix his name to it). He was also a member of the convention that agreed on the part of Penna. to the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Whitehill was a member of the House of Represen-

* The reason why this part was not settled at an early period, was probably, because the proprietors had for many years reserved it for the Indians; as it was not resurveyed and divided into lots till 1766. Much of the land immediately west of the Manor had been taken up and settled thirty years before Mr. Whitehill moved to Cumberland. In 1772 Dec. 3d, George Thawly sold a tract of land, 211 acres, to my paternal grandfather, Jonas Rupp, which had been taken up December 10, 1742, and settled by Wm. McMeans. This tract is known in the early records as "Providence Tract," now in Hampden township, five miles west of the Susquehanna, late the farm of Martin Rupp, deceased; at present occupied by his sons, John and Henry Rupp.—Compiler.

tative during the stormy sessions of 1798, 1799, and 1800. In 1801 he was elected to the Senate: was the Speaker during the trial on impeachment of the Judges of the Supreme Court. In 1805 he was elected to Congress, and was four times re-elected, and was a member at the time of his death. It is said he served longer in a representative capacity than any other man in Pennsylvania, and it was his proud boast that he never intrigued for a nomination nor solicited a vote."—*Communicated.*

In this connection, the following interesting communication, though long, is introduced, which will, it is believed, be acceptable to many:

Whitehill, December 16, 1845.

Sir—On your passing my door a few days ago, and handing my daughter, that cherished book, the Westminister Confession of Faith* of A. D. 1647; and printed by Benjamin Franklin, a century ago, I was forcibly reminded to redeem the promise made you some months since, "To furnish something for your Historical Collection of our native county."

The facts, incidents, &c., I communicate, I record as they occur to my mind. I will confine myself to my youthful neighborhood, and such facts as I heard related by those who have, by reason of age, gone beyond the bourne whence not return. I need not inform you that the first settlers of new countries have to encounter trials, hardships and dangers. These my ancestors in common with others, experienced on their first coming into this county. Notwithstanding their multiplied trials and difficulties, they had ever in mind the fear and worship of our common Creator. An ancestor of mine, who early immigrated to America, was a student of theology under the Revd. Tuckney of Boston, who had been a member of the General Assembly at Westminister. You will find on consulting the history of the Presbyterian church of this country that the name of Craighead appears at an early period. In establishing churches in this country, Craighead appears as one of the first ministers. The first sermon preached west of the Susquehanna, was delivered by the Rev. Thomas Craighead, then residing, as I believe, in Donegal township, Lancaster county. Soon after these congregations were organized, in what is now Cumberland and Franklin; viz: one in the lower settlement near Carlisle, one at Big Spring near Newville, and one in the Conegocheague settlement. Thomas Craighead preached at Big Spring. When divine service was first held, the settlers went with their guns to hear preaching. These defensives were then deemed necessary to deter the Indians from attacking them. However, the peaceful dis-

* This copy of the work has descended to the fifth generation. It properly belongs to my better half, who, though of the "Blue stocking order," is of *high* birth. Mary Sterrett, my wife, was born on the *heights* of the Blue mountain, at Sterret's gap. [T. C.

position or the true christian had its salutary influence upon the untutored Indian—the Indian feared and respected the consistent professor of religion. Religious influence was felt—At Big Spring, protracted meetings were held for public worship. So powerful, it is said, were the influences of the spirit, that the worshippers felt loath, even after having exhausted their stores of provision, to disperse. I have heard it from the lips of those present, when Thomas Craighead, delivered one of the parting discourses, that his flow of eloquence seemed supernatural—he continued in bursts of eloquence, while his audience was melted to tears—himself however exhausted, hurried to pronounce the blessing; waving his hand, and as he pronounced the words, farewell, farewell, he sank down, expired without a groan or struggle. His remains rest where the church now stands; as the only monument of his memory.

John Craighead, a cousin of Thomas', settled at an early date, on Yellow Breeches creek, near Carlisle. His son John officiated, a short time as pastor at Big Spring. He then removed to Conegocheague and was there placed as pastor. When the Revolution was the absorbing question of the day, he an ardent whig, and fearless of consequences, the government had an eye on him; but the people were with him; he preached liberty or death from the pulpit, the young men's bosoms swelled with enthusiasm for military glory—they marched to the tented field, and several were killed. Still he urged them not to be daunted. On one occasion he brought all his eloquence to bear on the subject until his congregation arose to their feet, as if ready to march. An old lady who had lost a son in battle, hallooed out, "Stop, Mr. Craighead, I jist want to tell ye, agin you loss such a purty boy as I have, in the war, ye will na be so keen for fighting; quit talking, and gang yersel to the war. Yer always preaching to the boys about it; but I dina think ye'd be very likely to gang yersel. Jist go and try it—" He did try it; and the next day he and Mr. Cooper—I think—a preacher also, set about to raise a company; they did raise one, of the choicest spirits that ever did live. Marched in short order; joined the army under Washington, in the Jerseys; he fought and preached alternately; breasted all danger, relying on his God and the justice of his cause for protection.

One day, going into battle, a cannon ball struck a tree near him, a splinter of which nearly knocked him down. "God bless me," says Mr. Cooper, "you were nearly knocked to staves." "Oh, yes, (says he very coolly) though you are a cooper, you could not have set me up." He was a great humorist. The Revd. Mr. Cathcart, of Little York, who is still living, knew him well. When he marched his company, they encamped near where I am now writing, at the Hon. Robt. Whitehill's, who opened his cellar, which was well stored with provisions and barrels of apple brandy. Col. Hendricks' daughters assisted in preparing victuals for them. They fared sumptuously, with this brave man. They next encamped at Boyd's, in Lancaster county: he fell in love with Jenny Boyd, and married her. He died of a cancer on his breast, leaving no children. His father, John, had been educated in Europe for the ministry; but, on his return, he found preaching a poor business to live by. He stopped at Philadelphia, took to tailoring; took good care when he went into good company, to tie up his forefinger, for fear of his being discovered; but being a handsome little

man, and having a good education, he was courted by the elite of the day. He fell in with an English heiress, of the name of Montgomery, I think; married her and spent the fortune, all but a few webs of linen, with which he purchased from the Proprietor 500 acres of land on Yellow Breeches, which is now descended to the fifth generation by inheritance, and the sixth is born on it. Some of the remains of his cabin may be found to this day. His other two sons, Thos. & James, were farmers; they had great difficulty in paying the balance due on their land. They took their produce to Annapolis (no business done in Baltimore then)—prices got dull; they stored it; the merchant broke; all seemed gone; they applied for more time; built a sawmill; they had made the money, but the war came on. Thomas was drafted; his son, John, 13 years old, and my father, drove the baggage wagon. It took the money to equip, and bear their expenses, while going to, and in camp. Thos. took the camp fever, and his son the small pox. General Washington gave them a furlough to return home. A younger son, James, met them below Lancaster and drove the team home. He often stopped and looked into the wagon to see if they were still living; but he got them home, and they both recovered. By some mistake in recording their furlough, there was a fine imposed on Thomas for leaving camp a few days before his time was up: when the bailiff came to collect it, he was up on a barrack building wheat; the officer was on horseback; he told him he would come down and pay him: he came down, took a hickory—with that happened to lie near, caught his little horse by the tail, and whipped the officer, asking him if he was paid; until he said he was paid. That settled the fine. He was paid off with Congress money; *broke up again*, with a chest full of money. By this time, things began to go up, all prospered. John Craighead, his father, had been an active member of the Stony Ridge convention; which met to petition parliament for redress of grievances: he was closely watched by the Tories; and one Pollock was very near having him apprehended as a rebel, but the plot was found out, and Pollock had to leave the county. Near the place where this convention met at the stony ridge, one Samuel Lamb lived on his land, there was a block house, where the neighbors flew for shelter, from hostile Indians. This is now Hartzler's farm. Lamb was a stone mason; built stone chimneys for the rich farmers, who became able to hew logs and put up what was called a square log house. They used to say he plumbed his corners with a *spittle*; that is, he spit down the corner to see if it was plumb. Indeed, many chimneys are standing to this day, and look like it; but he had a patriotic family. When the army rendezvoused at Little York, four of his sons were in the army; two officers and two common soldiers. His daughters had a web of woollen in the loom; they woof colored with Sumach berries, and made it as red as they could; for all war habiliments were dyed red as possible: made coats by guess for their brothers, put them in a tow cloth wallet, slung it over their young brother, Samuel, to take to camp; he hesitated, the country being nearly all forest, and full of wolves, bears, &c. One of them, Peggy, who is still living, asked him, What are you afraid of! Go on, sooner come home a corpse than a coward. He did go on, and enlisted during the war: came home, married Miss Trindle of Trindle spring; removed to Kentucky; raised a large family, (he was on the Jury that tried the Nugents' at Carlisle). It seems as if there was

something in the blood; as one of his sons in the last war was a mounted volunteer in Gen. Harrison's army.

At the battle of Tippecanoe, he rode a very spirited horse, and on reining him, to keep him in the ranks, his bridle bit broke, being an athletic long leged fellow, and his horse running at full speed towards the ranks of the enemy, he brandished his sword, hallooing, "clear the way! I am coming;" the ranks opened, let him through, and he escaped safe, and got back to his camp. Peggy Lamb deserves a notice; she afterwards married Captain William Scott, who was a prisoner on Long Island, and she now enjoys a Captain's half pay; lives in Mechanicsburg, near her native place, a venerable old lady, in full strength of intellect, though more than four score years have passed over her. She well deserves the little boon her country bestows upon her. The first horse I remember to ride alone, was one taken in the revolution by William Gilson who then lived on the Conodoguinett creek, where Harlacher's mill now is—he was one of Hindman's Riflemen, and after the battle of Trenton, he being wounded in the leg, two of his brother soldiers were helping him off the field, they were pursued by three British Light Horsemen, across an old field and must be taken, they determined to sell themselves as dear as possible, Gilson reached the fence and propped himself against it, "now says he, "man for man, I take the foremost," he shot him down, the next was also shot, the third was missed, the two horses pursued their course and were caught by Gibson and his companions and brought into camp; his blue dun lived to a great age; Gilson was offered 1500 pounds for him. Gilson removed to Westmoreland county; his wife was also a Trindle; he left a numerous and respectable family. I wish I was able to do those families more justice, for their patriotism and integrity to their country. They have left a long line of offspring, who are now scattered far and wide over the Union. If they but would all take their forefathers for examples. I come now within my own remembrance of Cumberland county. I have seen many a pack horse loaded with nail rods at Ege's Forge, to carry out to Sommerset county, and the forks of Yougheigany and Red Stone Fort, to make nails for their log cabins, &c. I have seen my father's team loading slit iron to go to Fort Pitt: John Rowan drove the team. I have known the farmers teams to to haul iron from the same Forge to Virginia, load back corn for feed, at the Forge. All the grain in the county was not enough for its own consumption. I have known fodder so scarce, that some farmers were obliged to feed the *thatch* that was on their barns to keep their cattle alive. James Lamb bought land in Sherman's valley, and he and his neighbors, had to pack straw on horses across the mountain. He was on the top of the mountain waiting until those going over would get up, as they could not pass on the path; he hallooed out, "have they any more corn in Egypt?" I saw the first Mail stage that passed through Carlisle to Pittsburg. It was a great wonder—the people said the proprietor was a great fool. I think his name was Slough. I happened a short time ago to visit a friend, Jacob Ritner, son of that great and good man Ex-Gov. Ritner, who now owns Captain Denny's Farm, who was killed during the revolutionary war. The house had been a tavern, and in repairing it, Mr. Ritner found some books, &c. which are a curiosity. Charge, breakfast, £20, dinner, horse feed £30. Some charges still more extravagant; but we know in was paid with

Congress money. The poor soldier, on his return, had poor money; but the rich boon, Liberty, was a prize to him far more valuable. So late as 1808, I hauled some materials to Oliver Evans' saw mill at Pittsburg. I was astonished to see a mill going without water. Mr. Evans satisfied my curiosity, by shewing, and explaining everything he could to me. He looked earnestly at me and said "you may live to see your wagons coming out here by steam." The words were so impressed, that I have always remembered them. I have lived to see them go through Cumberland county, and it seems to me, that I may see them go through to Pittsburg; but I have seen Mr. Evans' prophesy fulfilled, beyond what I thought possible at that time; but things have progressed at a rate much faster than the most gigantic minds immagined, and we are onward still. * * * *

Yours, truly, &c., THOMAS CRAIGHEAD, JR.

MILLTOWN, or Cedar Spring mills, on Cedar Hill, in Allen township, consists of a cluster of some 14 or 15 houses, a church, grist mill, saw mill, clover mill, several mechanics' shops, pleasantly situated in a dell, three miles south west of Harrisburg. Casper Weber erected a mill here more than seventy-five years ago

FROGTOWN, at the head of Cedar Spring, three fourths of a mile south of Shiremanstown, consists of a few houses, all owned by Jacob Markle.

SPORTING HILL, or "Kreutzer's Stand," consists of a cluster of six houses, a store, tavern, 5½ miles from Harrisburg, on the turnpike road leading to Carlisle.

During the French and Indian war, a man was shot by the Indians near this place. Several persons had met on public business, at Mr. Wood's, late John Eberly's; one of the company went down towards McMean's (Kreutzer's) spring, when he was shot and scalped. He had been recently married—they sent for his wife—she was, to use the language of Mr. Silvers', present at the time, almost distracted, casting herself upon the corpse of the deceased, exclaiming, "Oh! Oh! my husband! my husband!"

(Mr. Silvers communicated the facts to George Rupp, senior, more than fifty years ago, from whom I have them.)

At the time when the first immigrants settled in this county they were surrounded by Indians in alliance with the Six Nations, with whom they lived on terms of intimacy for some years. The pioneer settlers were principally from the north of Ireland, with some few from Scotland, and some from England. They were, with few exceptions, Presbyterians, and ardently attached to the church of their fathers; to that end they early made provisions for the support of spiritual instructors, and the erection of churches at suitable places. In the lower part of the county a church was built, at Silvers' spring; one on the Conodoguinet creek, called the Meeting House spring; not a vestige of either of the two, remains; another was built near Newville; and one at Middlespring, in the vicinity of Shippensburg—and several in the western part of the county (now Franklin).

Silvers' Spring Church—The present one was built in 1783. A wooden one had been erected here forty years before. The Cemetery is the oldest place of interment in the lower part of the county. The following epitaphs I copied Dec. 1844.

Here lies the body of William MacMean, who departed this life in the year 1747, aged 35 years.

Here lies the body of John Hamilton, who departed this life Dec. 29, 1747, aged 47 years.

In memory of James Wood, who departed this life, February, 24, 1750, aged 41 years.

In memory of the Revd. Mr. Samuel Gavon, who departed this life, Nov. 9, 1750, aged 49 years.

Beneath this tomb are deposited the remains of Margaret, wife of Samuel Mateer, born in the north of Ireland, county Down, departed this life, July 3d, 1802, aged 100 years.

Besides Presbyterians were some of the Church of England, or Protestant Episcopal Church, and a few Catholics. Of the latter there were in Cumberland county, 1757, twelve; six males, and six females (see pa. 49). A few German Reformed and some Menonites, had settled in Antrim township (now Franklin county;) some of the latter were Swiss.

The custom and habits of the first settlers were, "as the country," susceptible of change. Men wore hunting shirts and moccasins, homespun and home-made. From necessity, they practised, upon the principles:

Selbst gesponnen, selbst gemacht;
Rein dabey, ist Bauern Fracht.

Or, as a certain writer of that day expressed himself:

Despicit exoticas que dapes, vestesque superbas,
Contentus modicus vivere pace suis—
Esuriens dulces epulas depromit inemptas
Et proprio vestes vellere taxta placet,
Parva humilisque domus, etc., etc.

Which when versified, reads—

He scorns exotic foods, and gaudy dress,
Content to live on homely fare, in peace—
Sweet to the taste his unbought dainties are,
And his own homespun, he delights to wear.
His lowly dwelling, &c.

Carpets they had none. The floors were not made of sawed and planed boards, but of split wood and hewed; and many a cabin had the earth for a floor. "Their chairs were benches," their tables of the rudest kind, and the furniture of the table for several years after this county had been settled consisted, among those in easier circumstances, of a few pewter dishes, plates and spoons; those in more ordinary circumstances, also had dishes, plates, and spoons, bowls, trenchers, noggins, but theirs were all made of wood. And as substitutes, gourds and hard shelled squashes, made to suit their wants, were deemed sufficient. Iron pots, knives and forks, especially the latter, were never seen of different sizes and sets in the same kitchen.

For some thirty or forty years when they first settled in the lower end of the county, and for a longer time in the western part of it, bears, wolves, deer, panthers, wild cats, squirrels, wild turkeys, &c., were abundant in the woods and copse. The otter, muskrat, and other amphibious animals, were numerous on, and along the rivers, creeks, and rivulets, which teemed with the finny race. The luscious shad, in countless myriads, came up the Susquehanna, and its tributaries—fish of all kinds were taken in boundless profusion, in almost all the streams, both small and large.—Thousands of shad were taken in the Conodoguinet creek, some ten or twelve miles up from its mouth, within the recollection of some of our old citizens. Many of them, as

well as other fish, were taken with rude nets or seines, made of boughs or branches tied to grape vines. A seine of this kind was called a "Brush net."

The first settlers were for some years greatly annoyed by the ravenous wolf, which attacked sheep, calves and cows. Several individuals are still living in the lower part of the county, who well remember when wolves came prowling about their houses at night and looked through the openings of their rude, log dwellings, howl about the premises, and destroyed sheep and cattle, that were not protected or stabled.

The compiler's father, an aged man, informed him, that when he was a lad, he saw from his father's house, wolves pursuing deer a mile or more in the direction of Mechanicsburg. It should be borne in mind that the region of country between the Conodoguinett and Yellow Breeches, from the Susquehanna, to ten or twelve miles westward, was a *Barrens;* not a tree to be seen on a thousand acres.

Wolves were not easily taken with a steel trap; pens, built of logs or stout poles, shelving inwards on all sides, were preferred. After the pen had been erected, a *bait*, usually a half devoured carcass of a sheep, upon which they had previously a meal, was placed in it. The wolf could easily clamber up the exterior of the *trap*, and enter at the top, which was left open; but when once at the bottom, glutting his voracious appetite, he was held "in durance fast."

Mr. Gramlig, an old gentleman, pointed out to me, on my father's farm, more than thirty years, the spot where a wolf was taken in this way by his venerable father—and it was the last taken in the lower end of Cumberland.

The sufferings, difficulties and trials the first settlers endured from the privations of the luxuries of life, if they ever had enjoyed them, bear however no comparison with the sufferings they had to endure during the French and Indian war. To attempt to describe these would prove a failure. The reader may form a more adequate idea of their sufferings, &c., by carefully reading the preceding part of this compilation.

The present population is composed of the descendants of the early Irish, Scotch, English and German settlers; and descendants of French Huguenots—of these are the Scherbahns, Youngs, and Le Fevres. The Germans began to

immigrate into this country about the year 1760. Their descendants, at least many of them, still speak the language of their fathers—however, not with that purity. The German, as now generally spoken, is a kind of *patoi*, or as we would say in German, *kauderwaelsch*, i. e. jargon. Taken collectively, the inhabitants of this county, are a moral and industrious people, favorably disposed to encourage institutions, having for their object the advancement of education, religion, arts and sciences.

Education.—The common school system has been adopted in every township in this county. There are eighteen school districts, and one hundred and twenty-two schools in the county. In these schools, one hundred and eight males, and nineteen female teachers are employed. In 1844, 4,192 males, and 3,074 females received instruction. Of this number, only 24 were learning German. A district tax of $12,673 27 was raised, and the state appropriation was $7,033 90. Total cost of instruction, $14,107 04; fuel and contingencies, $1,191 95.

These schools, with their powerful auxiliaries, Sabbath schools, lyceums, &c., aided by an independent press, if properly conducted, must prove the *cordon* to ignorance and its concomitants, vice and immorality.

Religious denominations.—These are Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Lutheran, German Reformed, Associate Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, United Brethren in Christ, German Baptists, Mennonites, Reformed Mennonites, Evangelical Association, Disciples of Christ, New Jerusalem Church, Church of God, and Adventists. These all have regular and stated places of worship.

Provision for the Poor.—About 2 miles west of Carlisle is the Poor House; and, says Miss Dix, remarkably well situated, and has a well managed, productive farm. In October (1844) there were one hundred paupers, seven of which were insane. At that time none were constantly in close confinement. The "crazy cells," in the basement, I consider unfit for use in all respects. Chains and hobbles are in use!

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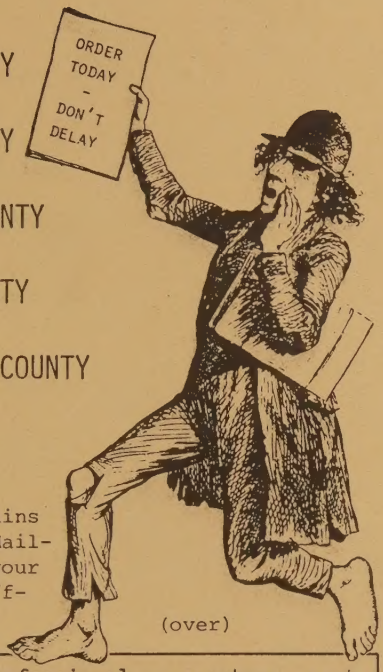

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